

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

When the Farmers of Ontario and of the Three
Prairie Provinces Join Hands in the Battle For
Their Rights, Victory is Assured. They are
Now Making Progress.

EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

JANUARY 26th, 1910

Volume II.

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We are licensed by the Dominion Government. Our license number this season is E. 55, and our bond to the government is for \$15,000.

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Announcement

1067 NEW SUBSCRIBERS
IN TWO WEEKS

The above is not a publisher's dream. The names of 1,067 new subscribers were added to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE mailing list from January 10th to 24th, inclusive, a fact which can be verified by our subscription books, which are open to all advertisers.

There is a reason for this rapid progress. It is because THE GUIDE is the liveliest publication in Western Canada today, and is being recognized as such by the farmers of the country, in whose interests, and by whom, it is being published.

The wisdom of securing space in these columns should be apparent to every manufacturer and business man. Others are getting results, why not you?

Contracts made now on the basis of our present circulation will double in value before the end of 1910.

That means one hundred per cent. on your advertising investment and by the time you are called on to pay, the results will be apparent in your Sales Department.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE will bring you big returns for every dollar you spend in it right NOW.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

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Coal Oil Buy Wholesale
instead of Retail

For February we are offering our customers an opportunity which has never been equalled in the West, viz.: buying an article which you use a considerable amount of every day at a wholesale price instead of retail.

We are offering a High Grade Coal Oil, warranted to give a good white light and not smoke the chimney, an Oil that is giving the highest satisfaction in thousands of Western homes every day, and a grade that you now pay from 30 to 40 cents or perhaps more for.

Our Special Price for February:

Per 45 Gallon Barrel - - - - - \$9.75
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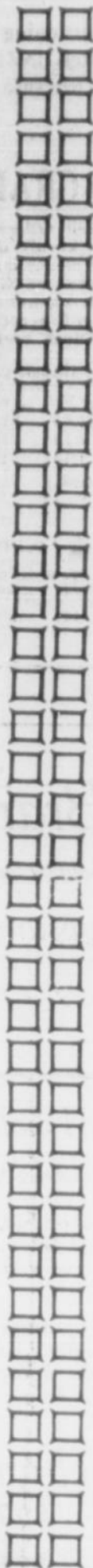
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Chosen at the Edmonton Convention of the
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UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA AT OPENING SESSION
The above photo of the Delegates to the Edmonton Convention was taken on the morning of the Opening Session
in Mechanics' Hall. Included in those standing are Premier Rutherford, Hon. Duncan Marshall
(Minister of Agriculture), President James Bower, and Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Fream



JAMES BOWER, RED DEER, ALBERTA
Who for the second time has been elected
President of the United Farmers
of Alberta



The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF

ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN & MANITOBA

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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JANUARY 26th, 1910

THE EDMONTON CONVENTION

The second annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was successful even beyond expectations, and at once the agricultural interests of the province of Alberta were brought to the forefront. The farmers in attendance came from all parts of the province and were engaged in various lines of agricultural work. Realizing that only by combined effort could they secure their rights, the delegate who was a grain grower stood side by side with the delegate who was a stock raiser. Shoulder to shoulder the Alberta farmers are pushing forward the chariot of progress. One of the outstanding features of the convention was enthusiasm, which was, if possible, even greater than that exhibited at the Brandon convention. Co-operation is the keynote of the new agricultural enterprise in Alberta. This co-operation not only extends throughout the province among the farmers themselves, but also includes the government of the province. A most striking feature of the convention was the spirit of co-operation with which the government, in the person of the Premier and the Minister of Agriculture, met with the farmers. At the outset the Premier announced his intention to render every aid to farmers, and before the convention was completed opportunity was opened to the Premier to fulfil his promise in a way which must have gladdened his heart. The farmers of Alberta took the Premier at his word and a large number of matters were resolved into shape to demand the attention of the government. The United Farmers of Alberta is a powerful and exceedingly independent organization of men. Taking a leaf from the book of the farmers of Denmark, they have decided to go ahead and lay truly and well the foundation of a new and progressive agricultural life. Now that the government of Alberta, in the person of the Premier, has expressed itself so favorably, and is anxious to co-operate with the farmers, it rests with the organized farmers to see that the progress of the work is what it should be. The local unions throughout the province must stand behind and support their provincial directors and officers in every way. There are at present upwards of 7,000 farmers associated with the organization. This number, during the next year, should be doubled at least, and every farmer who has the interest of his province, his community and his family at heart, should join hand in hand with his brother farmer to forward the good work.

The delegates at the convention represented considerable power, but all the local unions in the province working with cordial unanimity

would represent still greater power. The farmers of Alberta, once thoroughly aroused, and with a proper organization, will be the most potent influence for good in the province. They will be the main factor in moulding the future progress of Alberta; and, judging by the work done at the Edmonton convention, the future of the province is in good hands. The delegates at the convention represented young men in their twenties and old men who had passed the allotted span; there were scholars from the leading educational institutions of the Old Land and Canada; there were men who had been trained in various walks of life and there were men whose chief education had been derived from stern experience in the University of Hard Knocks. Such a gathering of men was able to deal with questions upon merit, and to analyze and examine a question so that it was fully understood before it was dealt with. It was brought home to every thinking man at the convention that the main need among the farmers of the country at the present time is education. Whenever a question came up before the convention, with which every delegate was conversant, it was dealt with summarily, and no time was wasted upon it. When questions came up upon which many of the delegates were not familiar, it was necessary to have explanations. The delegates represented the pick of the farmers of the province. They were mostly men who had received considerable advantage in the matter of experience and education. The result of the Edmonton Convention will be to give a great impetus to the work of the farmers' association during the next year. A program of work has been laid down, which, if completed in a satisfactory manner, will greatly improve the conditions under which the farmers of the province are working. Everything that the farmers have demanded will probably not be granted during the next twelve months, but they should see to it that it is brought before the proper authorities and that something is done towards a consummation.

It was very pleasing to all attendants at the convention to note the percentage of ladies which were present. To some it might be considered that there was little of an interesting character to the ladies; but the farmer who is endeavoring to carry on his work without the intelligent sympathy and support of his wife is under a terrible handicap. The farmer and his wife must work together and the character and tone of the meetings will be greatly improved through the attendance of the ladies. Their co-operation will greatly improve the social life of the farming community of the province. It will also assist in making the local unions the centres for mutual help, education, and culture. The farmers of Alberta are certainly alive to the importance of their province and to the possibilities of the great work which they are undertaking. Although in numbers the organization in the province of Alberta is not so strong as in the two sister provinces to the east, yet the enthusiasm, vim, and determination is there, and the two sister provinces must look to their laurels if their record is to be as good as that of Alberta.

THE PORK PACKING PLANT

The subject which excited probably the most interest at the Edmonton convention was that of the establishing of the government pork packing plant. The government has had the project under consideration for some time, and have not been making the progress which the United Farmers have considered the importance of the scheme demanded. The need of the plant is very great. In the nature of things the government was not exceedingly anxious to accept the responsibility that would follow the erection of a plant such as the United Farmers required. The hog industry in Alberta has been drooping, showing the most unfavorable system of mar-

keting which is in existence. The farmers were determined that a remedy must come, and put a proposition up to the government that was not accepted. The government in turn made another proposition which was not accepted; but at the convention last week a new proposal brought forward by the government was accepted. This new draft proposal is that the farmers agree to supply all the hogs that they raised for the market to the government pork packing plant. A penalty is to be imposed for selling any hogs to any other concern. This scheme was not looked upon with unanimous favor by the convention at the outset. However, it was ascertained that in Denmark, where the pork packing industry has been brought to the highest state of efficiency, that even a heavier penalty was placed upon the farmers who did not support their own plant. The matter was viewed then in a different light. It was realized that if the government would do its part, the live stock commissioner would be well able to ascertain the feeling of the farmers towards the new scheme, when he visits the local unions during the remainder of the winter. The government now has an opportunity to show the depth of its good intentions towards the farmers. There is no mistrust on the part of the farmers towards the government on the pork packing question. It is a foregone conclusion that the pork packing plant of Alberta will be underway very shortly. The hog industry of Alberta, when marketing conditions are made right, will assume considerable proportions. The conditions are such in Alberta that hogs can probably be raised more cheaply than in any other part of the west. There is a good market for cured meat in Alberta and British Columbia. The impetus given to this industry will make a noticeable difference in the income of many farmers who devote attention to the raising of hogs.

CHILLED MEAT PLANTS NEEDED

An outline scheme for the establishment of a system of chilled meat plants for Alberta was discussed to considerable length at the Edmonton convention. The farmers in attendance at the convention were of one accord in their desire to have the live stock industry placed upon a remunerative basis through the establishment of chilled meat plants. A scheme for a privately-owned system of chilling plants was brought forward before the convention but was not regarded with favor, and after considerable discussion the convention decided to ask the Dominion government to take up the matter and act as soon as possible. The provincial government was also asked to assist the project in every way possible. The farmers of Alberta are thus leading the way to one of the greatest projects that has ever been undertaken in the west. There is no reason why the live stock industry of Western Canada should not grow until it assumes the proportions of that of the western States. There is little encouragement to the farmers in Alberta today to invest more deeply their money, time and labor in an industry, the products of which are controlled by monopoly. To make this matter right, the farmers must be given another avenue through which to market their live stock. Different schemes have been mooted, but it seems hardly likely that any solution of the present problems will give the desired relief unless it is absolutely under the control and is operated by the Dominion government. Although Alberta is foremost in the live stock trade, yet Saskatchewan and Manitoba have also to be considered and a great deal of live stock will be marketed from these two provinces when conditions are made right. The Dominion government should take hold of the chilling proposition and erect plants capable of handling the live stock of the three provinces.

A refrigerator car system would also be necessary and if this were in the hands of

the government it would prove much more satisfactory than has been the case in the States, under monopolistic control. The working out of the chilled meat industry in any other way than under the federal government would hardly be satisfactory, and when backed by federal finances there will be much better opportunity for investigating and opening up the market to the east and to the west. The Department of Trade and Commerce employs trade commissioners throughout the world investigating markets for Canadian goods. If the government decides to take hold of and encourage this branch of the agricultural industry in Canada, there should be no difficulty in finding markets abroad for all the produce that Canada has to export. There is a question as to the advisability of continuing the live stock export from Western Canada. Many men, conversant with conditions, maintain that it is not desirable that any cattle should be shipped from Western Canada to England on the hoof. Owing to the embargo on Canadian cattle, and also to the stringency with which quarantines are enforced, even though it may be without provocation, there is always a much greater risk in exporting live stock than in the chilled meat trade. This matter, of course, will require a great deal of attention, and will have to be studied from all its various phases before any decision can be arrived at. The tastes and desires of the Englishman must be taken into consideration as well as the conditions of the English market. What we want is that which is best for the Canadian producer, and will place the live stock industry upon a sure and a paying basis. The Pork Packing Plant scheme which has been arranged between the government of Alberta and the United Farmers of Alberta will, undoubtedly, one day, become a part of a great system under the Dominion government. The fact that this will be the future, need not deter the provincial government from going ahead. It will cause no difficulty to amalgamate the pork packing plant which the government will establish, with the great system which the Dominion government will eventually organize.

* * *

CO-OPERATING WITH GOVERNMENT

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Elevator Committee was called into consultation with the members of the government last week to further consider the proposition of the establishment of a publicly-owned system of elevators. The government is working hand in hand with the Grain Growers and is now preparing a bill for submission to the legislature. The bill will first be submitted to the Grain Growers' committee for their approval. The main point in the creation of the system is that of securing proper and impartial control. The government and the grain growers are equally desirous of having this matter placed upon a right basis at the outset, and the co-operation of the two will undoubtedly make the working of the new elevator system as near perfect as possible. The government realizes the advisability of having the commission properly constituted and its authority adequately secured. The legislature will meet in the course of a few weeks and the joint findings of the government and the Grain Growers will be crystallized into law at that time. Co-operation between government and farmers is the surest method for safe-guarding the agricultural industries of the country. In the working out of this new system, no one feature would augur so well for its success as would the fact that the control of the commission should be such that the farmers of the province would have absolute confidence in its action. The farmers are working towards this end, and with the co-operation of the government it will be secured beyond a doubt.

JUST THE SAME IN CANADA

In giving evidence before the committee of Congress for investigating food-stuff prices, Secretary Wilson, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, says that American products are sold more cheaply abroad than in the United States. He lays the blame for this upon the trusts, which he also declares is the cause of the present high cost of living. As a remedy for conditions he suggests more farmers, and more intelligent farming. We have the same conditions in Canada that are described by Secretary Wilson in his own country. The flour made from Manitoba wheat sells cheaper in England than in Manitoba. The same applies to Canadian-made agricultural implements and the same to a certain extent to Canadian beef. Secretary Wilson does not seem to attach any importance to the American tariff as a factor for creating the present objectionable conditions. There should be free trade in farming implements. We believe the Canadian farmers would secure considerable benefit thereby. If the Dominion government took hold of the Chilled Meat Industry in the west and placed it upon a proper foundation, we believe that the Canadian citizens would not pay more for second-rate beef-steak than the Englishman does for the choicest products of the Canadian ranges. If marketing conditions in wheat were right and the milling companies compelled to face keen competition, the prevailing situation would soon change. What are we going to do about it? The American government seems determined to investigate the operation of the National Packing Co., which is known as the Beef Trust. If what is anticipated occurs, there should be a change and greatly for the better, in the price of beef. The Beef Trust says there are no cattle on the ranges, while the government says there are more than there have been for many years. If the American government means business in this great work it has undertaken, then we say, more power to its arm.

* * *

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

At last the great scheme of amalgamating the various farmers' organizations of Canada into one, for the purpose of dealing with questions of federal importance, has been practically completed. The draft constitution which was prepared by the Dominion Grange and endorsed at the Brandon convention was also unanimously passed at the Edmonton convention. Three great provincial organizations have thus accepted it, which was all that was necessary to bring the Dominion organization into existence. There is no doubt but that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers will endorse the same, when at the Prince Albert convention. History is making rapidly in these days.

* * *

NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that he is in favor of the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal and the deepening of the Welland Canal, and the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. He points out that very shortly there will be 600,000,000 bushels of wheat for export from Canada, which will tax every possible outlet. Sir Wilfrid said nothing about the western route, but it also must be developed. Canada is rapidly forging to the place of the first wheat exporting country in the world. The transportation of this wheat will require a vast expenditure and any government that is wise will certainly keep looking ahead to the future.

* * *

Through an error in THE GUIDE of December 29th, H. W. Johnston was named as the seconder of the resolution equalizing railway fares at the Brandon convention. The seconder was O. Wright, as stated in the minutes published in the issue of December 22nd.

It is not only humorous, but it is also significant to note that now-a-days it is becoming fashionable to be "born on a farm." At the Edmonton convention this was particularly noticeable. Among all the public men who came to address the convention every one of them took care to explain in his preliminary remarks that the farmer was "the backbone of the country," and that the speaker himself was in perfect sympathy with the farmer because he likewise was "born on the farm." Before the end of the convention this grew to be a huge joke, and a leading educationalist, not understanding the joke, was somewhat surprised when the statement that he was "born on a farm" provoked a roar of laughter at his expense. However, it is encouraging to the farmers to know that the farm isn't so bad after all.

* * *

Direct legislation has been endorsed by another provincial farmers' organization and was enthusiastically received at the Edmonton convention. It seems very probable that this system will be upon the statute books of the Dominion of Canada at no very distant future. It is a scheme towards which no government can legitimately take any objection. Its aim is entirely for good, and its weak features are not apparent.

* * *

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only railway company owning and operating terminal elevators at the lake front. The company has asked us to mention in this connection with the editorial statement in our issue of January 12th to publish this information. This fact, of course, makes it clear that there could be no inducement for the operators under such circumstances to take part in grain manipulations.

* * *

The tremendous death list following the C.P.R. train wreck at Spanish River last week is another dark blot in Canada's history. More than two score human beings were hurled to sudden death. Whose was the blame? Investigations may tell. If the reputation for safety of passengers on the C.P.R. east is of any importance to that company, then there is hope for improvement.

* * *

Free trade in farming implements is beginning to appeal to the farmers of Western Canada. The United Farmers of Alberta feel that they would be better off and that the country would be just as prosperous, if they were able to buy their farm implements at a lower rate. This is a subject for the consideration of the Canadian Council of Agriculture at its first session.

* * *

The government of Canada that would suggest holding general elections on the instalment plan, as is the case in England, would not last very long. By holding the election in one day the agony is shortened and the triumph more pronounced. There are also other arguments in favor of the one day election.

* * *


The announcement is made that the Western Canada Flour Mills Company will add to the elevator capacity of their St. Boniface and Goderich, Ont., mills by over 1,000,000 bushels. It looks as though the milling business was not all loss.

* * *


These farmers' conventions are landmarks in the progress of the west. The "powers that be" are certainly sitting up and taking notice. They realize that the present scheme of organization is not one outlined just for a day.

* * *

The only way in which a farmer can be assured of success is to know all about the subject before him and then persistently work for the results needed.



Government Ownership in Germany



THE motive of this writing is to convey some notion of the extent in which the associated monarchies, forming the German imperial state, are engaged in profit-yielding undertakings that in other states are usually left entirely to persons and companies. Americans are acquainted with the aims of the Social-Democratic party, the revolutionary socialism of Germany, with three and a quarter millions of voters, organized, irreconcilable, aflame with zeal. That might be called the paper socialism in Germany. Perhaps "paper socialism" is too light a phrase to use toward a force so formidable and so implacable. It is, however, the doctrinaire socialism of Germany that has not yet passed a law, nor administered a parish. The socialism in being, the only collective ownership of mines, railways, lands, forests, and other instruments of production, is monarchical socialism, existent by acts of the crown in co-operation with conservative parliamentary majorities.

The imperial government and the governments of the German states took profits in 1908, from the various businesses conducted by them, of \$277,385,095. Estimating the capital at a 4 per cent. ratio, the value of the productive state-owned properties is \$6,933,627,375. Roundly, the governments operate dividend-yielding works, lands, and means of communication worth \$7,000,000,000, and the governments continue to follow a policy of fresh acquisitions. Taking the federated states together, 38 per cent. of all the financial requirements for governmental purposes were met last year out of profits on government-owned enterprises. One-quarter of all the expenses of the state and the imperial governments on army, navy, and all other purposes, were paid out of the net profits on government businesses. Among the undertakings are no tobacco, spirit, or match monopolies.

Pays Governing Expenses

The miniature ducal monarchy of Schaumburg-Lippe, with a population of 44,992, and an area of 131 square miles, made \$206,150 from property owned collectively, or 5 per cent. of the requirements of the state. The still smaller principality of Reuss, the elder, with 122 square miles area, and a population of 70,603, has an income of \$10,000, the smallest actually, and the smallest in proportion of any of the German states. The little neighbor of Reuss, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, has \$350,000, or close to one-half all the public requirements, derived from state domains and mines. Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen draws 33 per cent of the budget from farms and forests; Oldenburg, 22 per cent.; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 49.14 per cent. But it is the great states of the empire where state management of large properties shows the more important results. Bavaria pays 39 per cent. of all the administrative costs from public-owned properties; Saxony, 31 per cent.; Wurtemberg, 38.7 per cent.; and Prussia, 47.50 per cent. Prussia, which forms about five-eighths of the empire, has a constantly increasing revenue from state-owned enterprises, which yielded, in 1908, net returns of about \$176,000,000, or more than twice the state's income from taxes, which was \$85,452,000; the average income from taxation per capita was 18.1 marks; while the average per capita taken

in taxation was 8.7 marks. In that year the state, owing to extensions in canals, railways, and other public works, raised by loans what amounted to an average per capita of 7.1 marks. The state income from public properties amounted in 1908 to somewhat more than the total income from taxation and from borrowings. The railways were the largest source of income, and netted \$149,755,000, or about 8 per cent. on the total invested by Prussia in its railway system since the state began to buy and build railways, in 1848-49. Prussia derived from other sources, from its crown forests, the leased farms, the iron, coal, potash, salt, and other mines, the porcelain factories, banking, and a variety of less important industries, \$26,900,000. The policy of Prussia, which dominates the empire, is strongly in the direction of increasing the participation of the government in industrial enterprises. The Prussian legislature, acting upon a recommendation of the emperor, in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Diet in 1906,

syndicates in the coal and iron industries control production, and selling prices more effectively than does the United States steel corporation in the United States. The Prussian government, in its desire to have a seat in the coal syndicate, determined three years ago to buy a controlling interest in the shares of the Hibernia Coal Company, mining 7 per cent. of the coal in the Rhine-Westphalian region. The Dresdner Bank, acting under a private arrangement with the Prussian treasury, bought shares on the stock exchange until a majority of the capitalization had been acquired. The announcement that Prussia had bought the control of the company so vexed the group of coal owners who had previously ruled the company that they increased the capitalization, and issued the new shares to themselves, thus acquiring a majority. The Prussian government, brought a suit to pronounce the new issue illegal, but after the intermediate courts and the supreme court of the empire had decided against the

tion of the potash syndicate. The theory of the Prussian cabinet and the crown is, that it is for the interests of the people that the state should take part in industrial combinations that undertake to regulate the prices of articles, or the production in any industry. Public opinion supports this principle.

Besides the productive ownerships of the empire, and of the individual states, the cities of Germany have gone deeply into street railways, gas, electricity, water-works, slaughter-houses, market halls, cold storage, canals, and wharfs. Thus the republic of Lubeck pays 18.29 per cent. of its expenses from such sources, Hamburg 4.25 per cent., and Bremen 6.07 per cent. It is a fact of some interest that the republics among the states of the empire are far more backward in communal ownership than are the monarchies.

A summary of the government-owned properties and the income derived from them is subjoined:

	Values	Net Incomes
Farms.....	\$198,142,725	\$7,825,500
Forests.....	750,000,000	\$9,235,928
Mines.....	124,907,725	\$116,309
Railways.....	4,700,904,750	189,916,190
*Telegraphs		
*Telephones		
*Express packages	694,816,650	\$7,792,666
*Mails		
Other Works.....	455,184,900	17,407,476

*These services are government monopolies.

Upon no department of industry does any of the state governments lose except upon steamers. The grand duchy of Baden runs its internal navigation lines at a loss of \$15,833. Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin gain on their lines \$7,163, so that on the whole of the state-owned steamer lines there is a loss of \$8,670.

Vital to German Life.

This structure of collective ownership, which I have called monarchical socialism, rests upon a way of thinking in Germany, which differentiates the social and political conditions there from those of any other great industrial state. The representatives of the monarchical principle in association with the conservative classes have accepted this way of thinking and it has entered into the very texture of their ideas of government, and is supported by the great orthodox economists, such as Schmoller and Wagner. The policy of acquiring and managing industries, lands, mines, and means of communication by the government is so vital and living a part of the German empire the subordinate states, and the parishes, that it is slowly making Germany fundamentally different industrially and politically from the United States, Great Britain, France, or any country that comes into comparison with Germany.

The American or the Englishman when talking with a German about social or political questions, finds that he and the German are looking at things from different basal conceptions of the functions of government. The Englishman has that background of eight centuries, during which his race has developed individual liberty, and has given free political institutions, or some form of them, to all other modern states, including Germany. A social system has been developed whose key-idea is to give the citizen free play to his individuality. The system has worked well and continues to work in the United Kingdom the great associated colonial states, and in America. The German, while modified by the individualist school of thinking, has grown up among a different



Outfit of John Allen, Cordova, Man. 1909

passed a bill extending widely an old act, giving the state the right to take over at a valuation any discovery of mineral riches on private lands.

Government Enterprise

German manufacturing and mining is rather more completely under the control of combinations than is the industry of any other country. The closely organized

Prussian contention, the matter has been dropped, so far as the Hibernia Company is concerned. The policy of Prussia remains unchanged, and further efforts, it is publicly understood, will be made by the government to obtain a vote, not only in the coal, but in the steel and other important syndicates. Prussia already has an important share in the direc-

ASTOUNDING FACTS

The Imperial Government, and the Government of the German States took profits in 1908 from the various businesses conducted by them of \$277,385,095. Estimating the capital value at a 4 per cent. ratio the value of the productive state-owned properties is \$6,933,627,375.

A summary of the government-owned properties includes farms, forests, mines, railways, telegraphs, telephones, express packages, mails and other works.

One quarter of all the expenses of the State and the Imperial governments are paid out of the net profits on government business. In the State of Prussia, which forms about five-eighths of the Empire, the railways were the largest source of income, and netted \$149,755,000 in one year.

How combines are fought, and the vast business managed.

order of ideas prevailing on the continent derived in part from Roman laws and from autocratic monarchical practice. The individual has had a less important place in the organism. The strength, welfare, and health of the whole has been the ruling conception. Hence it was possible for an enlightened society, such as that in France, to have a vigorous sincere party urging, during the Dreyfus trial, that it were better for an individual to suffer wrong than for the state to be weakened by loss of respect for the French army. The English point of view would be that it were better for a state that could not give an individual justice to perish in the endeavor to do so, than for society to maintain prestige for an institution through a disregard for the rights of one person.

Duties of the State

The Hohenzollerns in Prussia, and the monarchies in the minor German states, in dealing with the pressure of their peoples for greater political rights, took into full consideration the economic reasons that caused political fermentation. The monarchies gave a progressively better administration, and undertook the responsibilities of protecting the weaker members of society against economic misery. The so-called Prussian common law, as modified by Frederick William II, promulgated July 1, 1794, condemned idleness, recognized the right of every subject to work, and defined the state to be the protector of the poor. The common law proclaimed:

I. It is the duty of the state to provide for the sustenance and support of those of its subjects who cannot obtain subsistence for themselves.

II. Work adapted to their strength and capacities shall be supplied to those who lack means and opportunity of earning a living for themselves and those dependent upon them.

III. Those who, from laziness, love of idleness, or other irregular proclivities, do not choose to employ the means offered them of earning a living shall be kept at useful work by compulsion and punishment, under proper control.

VI. The state is bound to take such measures as will prevent the destitution of its subjects, and check excessive extravagance.

XV. The police authority of every place must provide for all poor and destitute persons, whose subsistence cannot be insured in any other way.

This fundamental law supplemented by the Stein-Hardenburg legislation, of the second decade of the last century, was the foundation upon which Bismarck stood, when, on May 9, 1884, in speaking upon industrial insurance, he proclaimed the doctrine of the right of work:

"Give the workingman work as long as he is healthy, assure him care when he is sick, insure him maintenance when he is old. Was not the right to work openly proclaimed at the time of the publication of the common law? Is it not established in all our social arrangements, that the man who comes before his fellow-citizens and says, 'I am healthy, I desire to work, but can find no work,' is entitled to say also, 'Give me work,' and that the state is bound to give him work?"

"But large public works would be necessary," exclaimed an opponent.

"Of course," replied Bismarck. "Let them be undertaken. Why not? It is the state's duty."

Bismarck's Winning Policy

The Bismarckian policies, carried out with the full approval of the old emperor, and by conservative majorities in the Prussian legislature and the imperial parliament, have left as deep an impression upon the social life of Germany as his part in the unification of Germany. Modern Germany began with him to abolish pauperism, to make ordered provision for indigent old age, the sick, and the disabled. Poverty is abundant in Germany, but it does not shade off so quickly into pauperism next-door to starvation as it does in the United Kingdom and in some American cities. The poverty is one that can, with self-respect, receive medical aid or maintenance of right from funds to which it has contributed, and will continue to contribute. These measures, while quite a separate chapter from state participation in industry, are inter-related, because both are consequences of the dominant school of political thinking that finds stability and health for society through the state

sharing in business, and in compulsory provisions against the social maladies of pauperism and the unemployed.

The aim of the government in its policy of acquisition and control of mines, of communication and transport, and of sharing, to some extent, in all production whether agricultural, mineral, or industrial is not primarily to raise revenue. The declaration of Bismarck upon the subject of state ownership of railways continues to be true. He said:

"I do not regard railways as in the main intended to be an object of financial competition; according to my view, railways are intended more for the service of traffic than of finance, though it would, of course, be foolish to say that they should not bring financial advantages. The surpluses which the states receive in the form of net profits, or which go to shareholders in the form of dividends, are really the taxation which the states might impose upon the traffic by reason of its privilege, but which, in the case of private railways, falls to shareholders."

State Railway System

The state railway systems of Germany are managed upon two general principles. First, they are to serve the general interests of domestic and external trade, and second, they are to show a satisfactory profit. The Prussian railway administration in 1908 lowered its regular freight tariffs for 64 per cent. of the traffic in order to serve the exigencies of trade, especially export trade, during a period of commercial depression. The government is in a position in Germany to influence the whole machinery of trade and transportation as no other government in the world can do, and this fact must be taken into account when other peoples think of competing on equal terms with the Germans in the far East or in South America.

The administration of the railways, telegraphs, telephones, mines, and the public domains by the state is possible only through trained civil servants. The efficiency of state-managed mines and factories in competition with privately owned enterprises in Germany comes from the character of the bureaucracy. This permanent civil service is one of the greatest glories of Germany, and one of the most powerful of reasons upholding the monarchical principle in a semi-autocratic form in Germany. The Prussian bureaucracy, the model of the other German states, is the creation of the Hohenzollern family during three centuries. It had been developed and improved under all the efficient sovereigns of the Hohenzollern line, such as the Great Elector and Frederick the Great, and it has been a principle of the private policy of the Hohenzollern family to rule through a body of civil servants, whose place in the state is as honorable as that of the army, or perhaps it would be more just to say as ranking next to the army. The non-partisan administrative body, with its own disciplinary courts for cutting out of the public service any member who uses his official position to favor a private interest, either his own or that of another, has kept the civil service up to a code of honor that can be compared in the United States only to the codes regulating the army and navy. Thus in Germany a public servant, because of the power that his class possesses, the personal distinction, and the social position that go with the public service, is willing to work for the state for less than he could receive in the service of a private company.

Salaries Paid

The chiefs of technical bureaus in the mining, agriculture or forestry, telegraph, telephone, or railway services, are paid from \$1,750 to \$3,000 a year. The director-general of the Alsace-Lorraine railways is paid \$3,375, and an allowance for house rent. District superintendents on the Prussian lines, each of whom has supervision over from 1,500 to 2,000 miles of line, are paid \$2,750 a year, with free dwellings. It frequently happens that men in the government service of unusual capacity reject offers from private concerns of two or three times the salaries they are receiving. The officials who decline such proposals have the same feeling about them that a United States army engineer would have. His pride in the service, the sense of usefulness to the country, the social consideration shown to

Continued on page 30



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THE MIGHT OF EARNEST EFFORT

Every fair thinking farmer in the west must now understand that the only chance of securing the things which the agricultural interests so much need can only be secured by united action. As has already been said, while the Redvers Grain Growers' Association has become stronger each year, there are still many farmers who are not members. This should not be. Every landowner should become a member, and by so doing help his brother farmers, as in their fight they are struggling not only for themselves but for every farmer in the west. Each member of the association should go out amongst his neighbors and tell them of what has already been done, and while outlining to them the program for the future, ask for their aid in the work. No one need be ashamed to push the work of organization. It is not a selfish cause or one that works for the benefit of a few, but a cause which has the highest aim and the best ideals of any cause which has yet aroused the support of the farmers of any land.—The Redvers, Sask., Observer.

A TORONTO TRIBUTE

The Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba has gained a notable victory in its fight for government ownership of elevators. It was announced at its Brandon convention that the Manitoba government would co-operate with the association in working out the details of a scheme of government ownership of internal elevators. The association, which is the most powerful organization in Manitoba, has claimed for years that, there was too great a difference between the price the western farmer was paid for wheat and the price the consumer paid in the east.

The association finally decided that the trouble lay in the elevators, which, it was asserted, were controlled by a virtual monopoly. A policy of government ownership of interior and terminal elevators was decided upon. It has been a long fight, and the Brandon announcement has been the first concession to the farmer.

The heart and soul of the fight for the grain-growers has been D. W. McCuaig, a prosperous farmer of the rich Portage Plains, who has been for six years president of the association, and R. McKenzie, the secretary, a man of wonderful organizing ability, considerable platform talent, and keen business acumen. He is also a trenchant writer, and is editor of the organ of the association, the Grain Growers' Guide.—Toronto Globe.

NEW BRUNSWICK INTERESTED

The question of public ownership of grain elevators is attracting much attention in the western provinces. Farmers in the prairie country, revolting against the arrogance of grain companies are conducting an energetic campaign in favor of a government system of elevators. A resolution favoring federal government ownership and operation of terminal elevators was passed in the Saskatchewan legislature a few days ago. The proposal to establish government elevators is giving much satisfaction to agriculturists in the grain-growing provinces. The movement is significant emphasizing the extent to which the principle of public ownership or control of transportation facilities is being accepted in the west. In view of such progressive movements in other parts of the country, it is somewhat interesting to observe the faith in the gullibility of the public certain private corporations and their mouthpieces have in respect to the retrograde proposal to revert from the principle of public ownership to private ownership or control of the main artery of transportation in the Maritime provinces.—Moncton, N.B., Transcript.

A NATIONAL MOVEMENT

The unanimous acceptance by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association of the draft constitution of the proposed

National Council of Agriculture, previously adopted by the Grange, marks one more step in advance in the movement of looking to the formation of a Dominion-wide farmers' organization. The two central provinces of Confederation are now in line and there is every reason to expect that Alberta and Saskatchewan will follow suit at the conventions representing these provinces to be held in January and February. The creation of provincial bodies in Quebec and the Maritime provinces to be affiliated with the federal body, may reasonably be expected to come later. The day of weakness and division among farmers is passing; the day of union and strength is at hand.—Russell, Man., Banner.

FEDERATION AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT

The wisdom and tact of Premier Roblin and his colleagues was never better shown than when, through the minister of education, Hon. G. R. Coldwell, speaking at the Brandon convention, it was announced that the Manitoba government had adopted the principle of government-owned elevators, as laid down by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The importance of this announcement is hard to realize, as it is fraught with unforeseen results. It is an evidence of what an organized body of men can accomplish. Two years ago any man predicting this outcome would have been laughed to scorn. The Times is more convinced than ever that the federation of western farmers is an accomplished fact, though yet only in its embryo stages. The right men are at the head of it, and they have the right ideas. Owning and publishing their own paper is one of the reasons of their success; we venture to say that without it the movement would be slow and liable to failure, such as the Patrons of Industry experienced. Every farmer should become a member, a live, though not necessarily a life one, and hurl back the taunt that they cannot pull together.—Nokomis Times.

HOW THE MONOPOLY BEGAN

The present movement in farming of government ownership of elevators is the latest phase of a long struggle made by the farmers of Manitoba for free trade in the matter of marketing their grain. The struggle began 20 to 25 years ago.

It was the duty of the railway companies in the first place, as common carriers, to provide accommodation for receiving and shipping wheat and other grains, just as it was and is their duty to provide waiting rooms for passengers, freight sheds for general freight and stock yards for cattle. But the railway companies evaded their duty and because they evaded it all the subsequent difficulties have arisen which have embarrassed and hindered the grain grower in marketing his produce. Instead of doing their duty by providing elevator accommodation themselves they leased sites to the elevator owners whereon to build elevators and then refused to accept for shipment any wheat except through these elevators. Thus at one step the elevator monopoly was created and the grain grower put in bondage to the elevator man.—The Deloraine Times.

London, Jan. 12.—The Earl of Crewe, secretary of state for the colonies, has notified the British Cotton Growing Association that the government has decided to grant \$50,000 annually for three years to aid experimental work in the industry.

As the result of an early morning fire in Saskatoon January 14, no less than five persons were suffocated to death, while a sixth has since succumbed.

Just how the fire originated or what prevented the family escaping from the devouring element, is not yet plain; but the grim reality of the affair is realized when it is stated that a whole family is wiped out, while a second is minus two of its younger members.

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Improve The Country School

"Thou shalt Enrich and Enlarge the Life : : : : : of the Country Child" : : : : :

By Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Minister of Education, Manitoba Government

"The new country house and the new country school are the forces that must mould a richer country life." So writes Mr. O. J. Kern, Superintendent of rural schools in Winnebago County, Illinois, a man who is of the people and who has given ten years of his life in the improvement of the country schools of his district in the old state of Illinois and has reached a gratifying success. But how are we in Manitoba and what have we done to enrich the life of our country child? It is true our farmers have prospered and everywhere one now sees splendid and commodious dwellings and farm buildings, in many cases adorned with nature's handsomest material, trees; equipped with all modern conveniences both in the houses and farm buildings, all modern machinery and in many cases the best and most improved breeds of stock. The new country home, so far as its material side is concerned, is being looked after and is on the way.

But what have the same people, the farmers' done for their schools?

Practically nothing.

The country school today in Manitoba, taken as a class is in much the same condition as it was 25 years ago. The teaching is little or no better and the equipment, which was then new, is now in hundreds of cases nearly worn out. Truly our country schools have not kept pace with the development of the country home. Our farmers have organized all their industries and are constantly studying how they may complete and make these organizations more effective. They have. The Horse Breeders' Association, The Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, The Grain Growers' Association, and even the poultry breeders have organized their Poultry Associations. They have great fairs and exhibitions for these organizations and hold great conventions. The municipalities have organized their Municipal Union and from all these united forces great good is wrought for the material interest represented.

Obsolete Methods

During all this improvement and organization, what has been done for the country school? What organizations have the people made who are most interested in this institution?

Practically none.

The country school and its influence and board of three trustees is the same small, isolated, unlovely institution it was 25 years ago, with a few exceptions. No study seems to have been made by our farmers of what may be done and is being done elsewhere to organize and improve that country school, and when our farmers get wealthy, as they are now doing, and desire an improved education for their children, they leave the gold mine of the farm and move into the cities and towns or else send their children there at great expense for that education which will put them on an equal footing with the child of the cities and towns. The usual result follows, that these children never return to that mine of health, independence and wealth, which was the foundation of the opportunity they go to the city to enjoy. This brings up a consideration of the relative position of the town, city and country school.

Is there any comparison which may be made between the isolated, one-roomed country school and the great city school of ten or twelve departments? Can they be compared in equipment, in efficiency, in teaching ability? If so, why do our farmers move into the towns and cities or send their children to the schools there, whenever and so soon as they can afford it? Truly there is no comparison whatever. In connection with this also should be considered the cost to the people of the education being got in the town or city school and in the country school. The following are some figures taken from the published returns of schools in Manitoba in 1908, the last year for which complete returns have up to date been published.

The cost per pupil in 1908 based on the average attendance was in

Winnipeg, \$32.03.

Brandon, \$28.08.

Portage la Prairie, \$28.21.

While in 62 rural districts taken at random and not for the purpose of this compilation, and scattered over the whole province, the cost per pupil was \$69.56. This is more than double the cost in the three cities mentioned. When we compare the results obtained from this greatly increased expenditure with that obtained in the city schools, the cost to the people in the country districts produces a still greater disparity.

The above comparison of cost maintains in Manitoba in all our country districts when placed alongside the town and city schools. But Manitoba is not singular in this respect. The same thing prevails in the other provinces of the Dominion and throughout the United States, except in places where they have made an effort to improve it. Years ago our neighbors to the south

American continent. Sir William Macdonald about the year 1902 made a splendid effort in Canada to bring home to the farmers of four of our eastern provinces what might be done to improve their country schools and to give the country child the same educational advantage that the town and city child has. That this might be done, Sir William has clearly demonstrated. Can the same thing be done for our country child in Manitoba? We think so and the Department of Education of our province thinks so and is carrying on a vigorous campaign towards that end. Our people complain of the inefficiency of their country school, of the small attendance and the irregularity of attendance, of the poor and indifferent teaching, and send their children to the towns and cities for a remedy.

Inception of New System

Sir William proceeded in a business-like way and procured an educational enthusiast in the person of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, who knew his Canada from end to end and its educational needs. He decided to investigate and he found that in the United States a system had been started and was working out satisfactorily which was based on the union or consolidation of two or more single-roomed country schools into one large school of two or more rooms, as the necessities of the district might require, and transporting (by teams and vans) the children to the new or consolidated school as it was called. He found that the plan had originated in the state of Massachusetts some 20 years before and was in operation in over 60 per cent. of the country schools of that state, and, like the immigrants, had spread westward into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and some 20 other states of the Union. Sir William and Dr. Robertson found that it met the difficulties that our country schools were laboring under and decided to bring it to the attention of the Canadian people. Sir William supplied the means and set Dr. Robertson to work. Four places were selected, one in each of the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, at which a demonstration consolidated school should be established, and they set to work and built four new buildings for this purpose. Now it must not be lost sight of that the new consolidated school, in order to bring to the country child the same educational advantages which the city child enjoyed, required an improved course of study. One adapted to the surroundings and environments of the country child, the same as the city and town schools were adapted and equipped for the calling and environment of the town or city child. Consequently, school gardening and nature study were introduced, corresponding to the manual training of the city school and likewise a certain amount of the same manual training and also Domestic or Household science.

Let us now look at what was done and the results. In Ontario a magnificent

building was put up upon a portion of the agricultural college farm. It contained some eight rooms, with a large assembly hall which would seat some 600 people; was equipped with all modern sanitary appliances and conveniences such as are found in the best city schools and set upon a large site with beautiful surroundings. One would have thought that in the immediate vicinity of the great farmers' agricultural college, which is indeed said to be one of the best, if not the best, thing of its kind in the world, that the educational influence flowing from it should have been sufficient to have made the country schools close to it as good and efficient as they should be. We shall see.

The consolidated school was opened in 1904. At first four country districts were consolidated in it. Eight vans were used on as many routes to draw and deliver the children to the new school, and the longest route was seven miles. The test of efficiency may be judged first from two things, viz., the enrolment in the school and the regularity of attendance.

Here at Guelph in the old province of Ontario, the mother of our public school system and the province containing the highest percentage of literacy in the Dominion, according to the last census, something happened.

Before consolidation the enrolment in the four districts varied from 113 in January to 144 in June, and after consolidation the enrolment rose to 181 in January and 192 in June.

Before consolidation the average daily attendance was 59 per cent. in January and 68 per cent. in June, and after consolidation it was 87.84 per cent. in January and 91 per cent. in June. So here it was evident that the new school was doing two of the things necessary—it was bringing out the children to the school and bringing them regularly. A fifth district came into the scheme later.

This was a pure country consolidation.

Town Consolidation

Next they went to Nova Scotia and selected what may be called a town consolidation. At Middleton, a town of about 800 people, a similar building was erected to the one at Guelph upon four acres of ground. A similar equipment and improved courses of study were provided. Seven rural districts were united with the town district. The town had 130 children in its own school; the seven rural districts had 237 children in their schools, making a total of 367 in the eight districts.

The school was opened in 1903 with the usual transportation routes. Before consolidation the enrolment was 367, with an average daily attendance of 198 or 34 per cent; after consolidation the enrolment rose almost at once to 400 and the average daily attendance to 78 per cent.

Next a similar building and equipment was put up at Kingston, New Brunswick, and here it was out in the country and away from any town or village. The same improved courses of study were provided and similar transportation. The school was opened in 1904 and before consolidation the enrolment in the seven districts which were consolidated was 125 and the average daily attendance was 55 or 44 per cent. After consolidation the enrolment rose to 170 and the average daily attendance to 91 per cent.

Next a similar building and equipment was put up at Hillsboro in Prince Edward Island and containing the same improved courses of study, and transportation. Six districts were united in 1905. Before consolidation the enrolment was 148 and the average daily attendance was 60 per cent; after consolidation the enrolment rose to 161 and the average daily attendance to 74.

Now, a little study of these figures will convince the most sceptical that these new schools were meeting some of the difficulties. The children were being brought out and that regularly.

Continued on page 30.



Hon. G. R. COLDWELL,
Minister of Education, Province of Manitoba

of us woke up to the idea that the country child was entitled to, and should have, the same educational advantages as the city child. In Canada our people, with few exceptions, have been slower to realize the position of the country child and consequently to try and improve that condition educationally. One most public-spirited citizen, however, was found who saw the condition and had the means to do something to remedy it. In Sir Wm. Macdonald, of Montreal, Canada found a benefactor after the style of the great American who founded and equipped the Stout Agricultural High School at Menominee, Wisconsin, and an Industrial High School at Fairhaven, Mass.; two schools which are said by experts to be the best on the

TO IMPROVE THE COUNTRY SCHOOL

The farmers must take hold of the school organization work with the energy they display in other interests.

The schools must be better equipped or the children will be sent to the town schools and the farms be neglected.

The schools must be made more home-like and more efficient teachers secured.

Consolidation is the remedy for present evils as shown in the eastern provinces. The consolidated schools give the country children the same advantages as those of the city; they procure regular attendance; they have better teachers; the school life is more attractive and the benefits to the community are real and lasting.

Reaping the Fruits of Endeavor

Nothing which has ever occurred in the agricultural life of Alberta has equalled the success of the convention of the United Farmers which was held at Edmonton on January 19-21.

There was in attendance from all parts of the province some three hundred delegates and the business conducted will have a far-reaching effect in moulding the future destiny of Alberta farm life. A notable incident of the convention was that it was attended by the premier of the province and by the Minister of Agriculture, both of whom delivered addresses indicating a strong desire to work in harmony with the wishes of the association.

Chief among the actual results accruing from the annual gathering was the acceptance of a draft scheme presented by the government for a provincial pork packing plant. The directors were appointed to meet the government and work out all details. Strong resolutions were adopted urging the provincial and federal governments to aid in the establishment of a chilled meat trade; also with regard to straight government ownership of elevators both terminal and internal. In this latter regard the provincial government was called upon to take over and operate the internal elevators.

Endorsed Brandon Resolutions

The United Farmers endorsed unanimously the resolutions adopted at the Brandon convention with regard to Direct Legislation; and the organization of a Canadian Council of Agriculture. The continuation of the Grain Growers' Guide as the official organ of the United Farmers was emphasized by a resolution which was unanimously carried. Signal concessions were received from the provincial legislature when the government agreed that farmers shall be fairly represented upon the senate and governing board of the university. The Alberta government has also agreed to finance a commission to investigate a western train route via the Tehantepec Railway. This investigation will occur during the present year.

Considering the vast magnitude of the business conducted, last week was one of history making for the farmers of Alberta. The problems dealt with which effected the interests of the producer were handled in a manner that showed how thoroughly conversant the convention was with every feature of them; redress was demanded for wrongs and remedies suggested for these wrongs. The legislation proposed is calculated to vastly improve the conditions of the farming community of Alberta. Co-operation was the dominant note of the convention. The delegates asked for a co-operative pork packing plant; for co-operation creameries; for co-operative associations for the marketing of grain and farm products; they stood for co-operation in the establishment of the western grain trade and for co-operation in organization. Nor were the problems of production and marketing the only ones touched upon; a resolution was adopted calling for the consolidation of rural schools. The provincial government will be also asked by the association to procure money at a low rate of interest on the credit of the province and to loan it out to farmers at, say, 5 per cent.

Dead Meat Export Trade

The resolution calling upon the government to take action toward the development of a dead meat export trade and establishment of a chilled meat trade was: "Whereas it is of very great importance to the whole west that prompt governmental action be taken toward the establishing of a chilled meat industry on a sound and permanent basis, and with the interests of the producers adequately protected, we, the members of the United Farmers of Alberta, in convention assembled, do hereby urge that the federal government take the matter up with the object of placing the business upon a practical footing without unreasonable delay. Furthermore, that the provincial governments be urged to do all in their power to impress upon the federal government the necessity for prompt governmental

Convention of United Farmers of Alberta an exhibition of the might of numbers; Epoch making resolutions passed; Concessions Gained; Reforms Achieved. Most Successful Agricultural gathering in the History of the Province

action with regard to the taking up of the proposal and rendering the necessary assistance for the establishment of a dead meat trade from the west."

When the resolution in regard to government ownership of internal elevators came up the convention gave a cordial reception to the proposition advanced by T. H. Worsnop of Vancouver, which suggested a government guarantee of an independent terminal elevator at the Pacific coast. The tone of the meeting, however, was strongly for government ownership and their stand was strengthened by the attitude of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba governments in regard to the matter. The resolution for government ownership was unanimous.

Other resolutions passed were those asking the Board of Directors to confer with the government in regard to the establishment of a labor bureau by the association for the securing of labor in the harvest season; a resolution asking that the government retain control of creameries; a resolution asking the government to arrange a proper adjustment of the damages by prairie fires; a resolution asking that one or more organizers be appointed for association work to act under direction of the directors; a resolution asking the government to take up the matter of duty charged on

Both Premier Rutherford and Hon. Mr. Marshall repeated the intention of the government to fulfil to the letter

Premier Rutherford to United Farmers

Leader of Alberta Legislature attended Convention at Edmonton, and discussed issues face to face with Delegates. Expressions on Pork Packing, Elevator, and University Problems

The wonderful growth of the province of Alberta in the past four or five years was shown in the introductory remarks of Premier Rutherford. He said that 234 new school districts had been formed since the inauguration of the province. The school enrolment showed an increase of from 5,000 to 6,000 every year, and in four years' time the school enrolment had advanced by 20,000 scholars. In 1906 there were 23,000 scholars on the school roll, and in 1908 the number was increased to 40,000. Continuing, the premier said that the province of Alberta owned more public utilities than any other province in the Dominion. In the list were the telephones, creameries and government hail insurance. Regarding the hail insurance, he said that the past year had again shown a deficit

its promise to establish a co-operative pork packing plant at some point in the province, provided that the farmers gave sufficient guarantee that they would be prepared to supply sufficient raw material to keep the plant on its feet.

The reports of the President, Secretary, Board of Trade, Legislative Committee and Auditors presented to the convention were of the most comprehensive nature and reflect the remarkable progress of the United Farmers of Alberta.

the question of agricultural education in the province.

"The arguments in favor of having the university and college united are economy and expediency. The arguments for separation are for political expediency. I have letters to show that the best thought of the province is favorable to the union. Senator Talbot, of Lacombe, has expressed himself as being in harmony with the action taken."

The Pork Packing Plant

Regarding the pork packing plant, the premier said that owing to the illness of Hon. Mr. Finlay, ex-minister of agriculture, the matter had been delayed. The new minister of agriculture now had the matter in his hands and it was hoped he would take it up from its inception point. As far as the government was concerned, full faith would be kept with the farmers in all pledges which had been made.

Pressed to make some remarks on the government control of internal elevators, Premier Rutherford reviewed the situation in the sister provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and requested that the United Farmers of Alberta, in convention assembled, should appoint a committee to draft and place before the government a good practical scheme for the government control of the internal grain trade of the province. If a satisfactory scheme could be evolved the government was prepared to carry it out. He placed great stress on the value of trade intercourse with the province of British Columbia and stated this was another problem to be solved by the farmers. He suggested that this matter of external trade could also be submitted to the committee for investigation.

A Question

On the conclusion of the address by the premier, W. J. Tregellus was given permission by the president to ask the premier whether the appropriation for the university and agricultural college site was made through the Public Works Department in the usual way.

In reply, the premier said that when the budget speech was made the amount was mentioned especially as being for the purchase of the site for the university and the agricultural college. He said that everything had been done in the usual way.

Address By J. R. Boyle, M.P.P.

J. R. Boyle, M.P.P. for Sturgeon, in speaking later said that the question of the amalgamation of the university and the agricultural college had never been discussed in the old legislature. He said that none of the members of the House thought it would be discussed until formally brought up. He did not think the legislature should interfere with the choice of sites but as to the agricultural college being an adjunct of the university and controlled by the university, that was another matter. It had never come before the old legislature and he was surprised to hear the premier announce that it was all settled. Mr. Boyle personally was in favor of the agricultural classes of the province controlling their own educational facilities, and not the senate of the university. The Premier was absent when Mr. Boyle spoke.

U. F. A. OFFICIALS

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1910 AT ALBERTA CONVENTION

PRESIDENT JAMES BOWER, Red Deer
VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. TREGELLUS, Calgary
DIRECTORS AT LARGE JAMES SPEAKMAN, Penhold
..... D. W. WARNER, Clover Bar
..... L. H. JELLIFF, Spring Coulee

DIRECTORS FOR CONSTITUENCIES

VICTORIA T. H. BAALAM, Vegreville
EDMONTON GEORGE LONG, Nampaw
STRATHCONA F. H. LANGSTON, Rosenrol
RED DEER E. CARSWELL, Penhold
MACLEOD J. QUINCY, Barons
MEDICINE HAT E. GRIESBACH, Gleichen
CALGARY A. VON. MIELEIKI, Calgary

all classes of wire with the object of securing a reduction of the duty that wire may be put to greater use for fences; a resolution demanding legislation in the matter of exorbitant rates of interest charged on loans by banking institutions; and a resolution asking the government for a generous grant for wolf bounty purposes.

The Premier Speaks

The convention listened with the closest attention to the addresses of Premier Rutherford and the Hon. Duncan Marshall, which were delivered at the opening session. The Premier asked the convention to discuss fully the question of government ownership of terminal elevators, and to formulate some business-like proposition which they could present to the government and the legislature. He stated that although a great many more farmers had availed themselves of the hail insurance offered by the government, there was still a considerable deficit. The Hon. Duncan Marshall announced his intention of investigating what he termed the outrageous charges by the railway company for the transportation of coal from the coal mining centres to the isolated towns and villages in the province and of laying the case before the railway commission with a demand for redress in the form of cheaper rates.

but he was opposed to discontinuing the hail insurance business. A report of the year's business would appear in the directors' report and he hoped the convention would fully discuss the question.

"A matter which has agitated the farmers of the province," said the premier, "is, whether the agricultural college should be a part of the university or not. The blame for the course that has been taken has been placed on President Tory, the senate of the university and on myself. I would like to have the responsibility rest on the proper shoulders as I am sure some of the criticism would not have arisen if the circumstances had been clearly understood. In 1907 the legislature purchased a site for the university, including an agricultural college. The responsibility of this rests on the old legislature, and it has to take the blame or credit. The action was taken before Dr. Tory arrived to be president of the university. I should be sorry to see all the agricultural education in the province given within the walls of the university or college. It should be continued as it has been throughout the province, and established in connection with the high schools. I am sure the government and the senate of the university would be pleased to have a committee of this association meet with them to discuss

Optimism, Advice and Encouragement

President Bower of United Farmers of Alberta sounds a Clarion Call at Edmonton Convention. Must be no Relaxation of efforts; Work must be conducted along broad independent lines

To the officers and members of the U.F.A.: In meeting together as the United Farmers of Alberta at this, our second annual convention, we have every reason to feel a sense of deep gratitude and thankfulness to a kind Providence for the bountiful returns to our labors as tillers of the soil.

We may well be thankful that from a point of production our beloved province of Alberta is in no way behind any of our sister provinces in this fruitful Dominion, so that in this respect at least we can well say that the lines are fallen in pleasant places and ours is a goodly heritage.

As to the work of the association, we can have a sense of gratification that many useful things have been accomplished and that many new avenues of increased usefulness and influence are opening up before us and we would be unwise indeed if we do not take a retrospect of the past and then enter into these new avenues with a greater spirit of hopefulness, knowing that we have a broader and truer knowledge of the conditions that prevail and of the obstacles that are in our path to prosperity.

To be forewarned is forearmed, and in this will be our strength, together with the consciousness that our cause is just, and added to this the knowledge that others recognize in us a power that they cannot ignore, but must reckon with.

It seems to me that we do not half recognize in ourselves the power we have or what we are capable of, we do not even recognize the magnitude of what we are doing. Conditions are improving, but so gradually that we are apt to take it as a matter of course and lose sight of the cause of these changed conditions. There can be no nobler ambition in the mind and heart of any man than to work with untiring effort to secure for the laborer a just recompense for his toil, nor can there be any more ignoble desire on the part of any man than to align himself either privately or with any corporation to scheme and plot, so that what by right belongs to the producer should be filched from him.

Worked Along Broad Lines

But about the work of the association during the past year: It has been so vast and varied in its scope that I think I may be pardoned if this report does not seem to enter as deeply into the details as each act would seem to warrant. At our last convention many resolutions were passed and work outlined which was referred to standing and special committees, and the reports of these will come before you in due course.

Immediately after the convention our board of directors met in council. We were then informed by our government that they had in view the calling together in conference all the varied interests which would be affected by the opening up of a grain route westward. The offer was made to us of appointing delegates to that conference to represent the farmers of this province. This was done by us, but you know we are not so well organized in the large wheat growing districts of the south as we are in the mixed farming districts, consequently we were somewhat in the dark as to who would best represent the wheat growers, though I believe those appointed voiced the sentiments of their people generally. Some adverse criticism has been indulged in about the outcome of that conference which I do not think is entirely justified by facts. I feel satisfied that that convention has proved to be a very important factor in bringing the farming interests of the province before the different interests of B.C. and paved the way for a larger inter-provincial trade with that province where lies our natural market.

At that first meeting of the board your president was appointed fraternal delegate to the Grain Growers' convention in Saskatoon, of which appointment I gladly availed myself as I was anxious to study from an impartial standpoint the attitude and arguments of those members of that association who hold different opinions on the elevator and other questions, as these questions have both a direct and indirect bearing on

the welfare of our associations and province.

A call was issued from the president of the Inter-Provincial Council of which your executive are members for the members to be present at the close of the Weyburn convention to which call your president and vice-president responded. A report of that meeting will be given to you later for your consideration.

Recognition by Premier

You will remember that at our last convention the premier of our province recognizing the importance of the work done by our association, kindly suggested that we appoint a special transportation committee to take up the question of transportation and extension of markets for the farm products of our province. This committee was accordingly appointed. Their report will also come before you and for this report I would ask your special consideration for next to the pork packing scheme I believe it to be of more vital interest to us than anything else, unless, perhaps, the elevator question, which question I believe should be merged into the larger one and transportation facilities for our general farm products.

Apportioning Work of Directors

You will also remember that at our last convention we elected our directors one for each federal constituency, the delegates from these constituencies voting only in the election of their own directors.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL INTRODUCED

Addressed Convention of United Farmers of Alberta on Some Vital Questions.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, the new Minister of Agriculture was given a great ovation as he rose to address the United Farmers of Alberta for the first time. He launched at once into the question of the government pork packing plant. He said that his department was pledged to do certain things under certain conditions. These conditions were that the men who want a pork packing plant be ready to supply the hogs. Packing plants already established had not half the hogs they wanted. In response to cries that the farmers would raise the hogs if they could get the price, Mr. Marshall said that the Live Stock Commissioner would present a sample contract for the farmers to sign. This contract would be a guarantee that they would support the plant and not have it standing idle, merely as a menace to the private concerns in keeping up the price.

Mr. Marshall also spoke favorably of the co-operative chilled meat proposition. He had frequently discussed the question and hoped that the Dominion government would soon do something in the matter as the conditions under which cattle were exported was most unsatisfactory.

In conclusion, the minister of agriculture drew on his experience in the province of Ontario particularly in the matter of approaching governments for legislative measures. He had learned that a government was an institution that did things, not so much for a farmer, as with a farmer, that governments had responsibilities and could not move as fast as irresponsible parties would like to see them. Governments represented the whole people and were willing to do things, having in view the idea of "the greatest good to the greatest number."

There was some little difficulty in carrying out this plan in the constituencies where we are not numerically strong, but I believe we should try to perfect this or some other plan of like nature because although it has been said a prophet has no honor in his own country, yet it is always best to have men on the board who are favorably received in their own neighborhood.

It was decided by the board that each director should have charge of the organization work in his own constituency, this plan while theoretically good, was found to have its own disadvantages too, because as it is not always possible for the director to give his own time and attention to the work it becomes possible for those who apply for the position of organizers to have too free a hand in this work and in their own peculiar announcement of the principles of our association. I earnestly hope that you will be able at this convention to work out some plan of organization work which will be more effective and consistent with the aims and objects of our association. If it were possible for our directors to do the work then well, but as it is not then we must have organizers who have the confidence of the whole association. We know very well that an organizer will gather around him men of his own stripe, we want good, level-headed men and if an organizer is of that kind, he will attract men of like calibre, but if he is not he will repel them.

I point this out, not by any means as a criticism of what has been done, for I hope that all who have joined our ranks are men good and true, but simply as a grave danger to be guarded against.

A Stiff Proposition

Following up along general lines we might refer you to the pork packing scheme, but for the present I will confine myself to giving you a brief account of what has been done. From the first we appear to have been up against a stiff proposition somewhere. Knowing this, and knowing the danger of delay, and knowing also that before the government would do anything the farmers would have to give a reasonable assurance that they would supply a certain number of hogs, a voluntary form of agreement was sent out from the secretary's office with my consent. Accompanying this form was a distinct statement that we had no means of knowing just what form of agreement the government would demand, but that we believed that a spontaneous offer of this kind coming from our members would facilitate matters very much, showing to the government that we were in earnest in the matter and that the hogs would be forthcoming. This agreement was being signed for large numbers of hogs when we were informed by the powers that be that they would not accept an agreement of that kind. A draft agreement was then presented to us for our suggestions. This form we strongly objected to on the ground that conscientious men would not sign it as we believed that there were obligations in it beyond the power of man to live up to. This one was accordingly withdrawn. We offered further sugges-

One of the most far-reaching and important questions before us during the year was brought before us by the invitation given by the Dominion Grange that we send a delegate to their convention at Toronto to take part in the inauguration of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This was something which I was looking forward to with the greatest interest, but we were under the impression that the convention was to take place in January, so when the notice came in November that the convention was to be held on the 24th or 25th, we were reluctantly compelled to decline to send a delegate as it was not possible to do so on such short notice.

Must Be No Relaxation

As you know, the action of the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan on the elevator question has given it a somewhat new aspect and there is now a prospect of a happy ending to the work of the Grain Growers towards government ownership; yet as everlasting vigilance is the price of success it would not be wisdom on the part of the Grain Growers and United Farmers to relax too much in their efforts until government-owned elevators are an accomplished fact.

I am glad to know that our government has not considered favorably the proposition of bonusing privately-owned elevators at the Pacific coast. This would be no benefit to us unless the government retained such complete control over them that the warehousing of the grain would be completely taken out of the hands of interested parties. Another proposition broadly hinted at, that of the association taking shares in a privately-owned elevator at the coast would also, I believe, be fraught with grave danger to our best interests and may be but one of the many schemes evolved to draw us away from the stand which we have heretofore taken.

The development of the varied resources of our province brings constantly before us new and important problems with which we must be prepared to cope, and in no way can we better prepare than by the interchange of ideas at our branch meetings throughout the year and then coming together at these annual conventions to formulate these ideas and demands in such a way that they can be presented to the government, the railway companies or other bodies in a concrete and reasonable form.

Must be No Narrowness

Being located as we are in a province of such great extent and of such varied natural resources, we will need to remember that we are not all engaged in producing the same things. We should, therefore, not allow our sectional interests to interfere with our best judgment as to what is of chief interest to the whole province. There will be placed before you at this time many questions of a somewhat complex character which will need to be approached with tact, caution and deliberation. That we have come prepared to deal with these questions I am sure, and I hope that this convention will prove that the United Farmers of Alberta have a potent influence for good and that they are the strongest champions of true success and improvement in the province.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the sympathy you have displayed and for the hearty co-operation of all during the year and I bespeak for my successor in office the same forbearance and assistance that you have given me.

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Epitome of a Triumphant Year

Report of Directors of United Farmers of Alberta, a Record of achievements throughout. Their endeavors have been ceaseless to obtain much needed reform

Presented at U.F. A. Convention

We have the honor to present this, our first annual report. Since our last annual convention many matters affecting the growth and work of the association have been considered by your directors and by the executive committee appointed by your directors.

Immediately after the last convention your directors received an invitation from Premier Rutherford to attend a convention to discuss the Western Grain Route. Your directors accepted this invitation and at the request of the premier appointed 25 delegates to officially represent the association. This convention was a large and representative one, the matter of western shipments being discussed from the standpoint of all interests, and the result being that a committee was appointed to lay the findings of the convention before the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce. This committee proceeded to Ottawa in April and met with a very favorable reception, and there presented a report asking for government ownership of terminal elevators, with an alternative of railway ownership and government control, the establishment of a new inspection division to consist of the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, two car order books, one for eastern and one for western shipments, and that the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act be made to apply to all western, as well as eastern, shipments.

The delegation was informed that the government would not undertake the ownership of terminals and then asked that as an alternative the railways be compelled to operate their special facilities for handling grain, i.e., their terminal elevators, on the same basis as their other freight warehouses. This request was favorably received, although nothing has been done in the matter so far. In regard to the other requests, the committee was informed that if they met with the approval of the officers in charge of the working of the act they would be granted, and it is now announced that all arrangements are completed for the establishment of a survey board at Calgary, this being the total work accomplished so far by the committee. On returning westward an interview was arranged with Mr. Whyte, second vice-president of the C.P.R., and the matter of western shipments taken up with him.

Private Concern Turned Down

Mr. Whyte promised that the C.P.R. would erect a terminal elevator at Vancouver with a capacity of 250,000 bushels, and capable of being added to as the trade demanded it, the elevator to be built in time for the 1909 business. Mr. Whyte has not seen fit to keep his promise and therefore the western shipment movement is not in as flourishing a condition as was expected would be the case. Your directors have been approached by individuals to consent to the formation of a company to erect terminals on the Pacific coast, and then to approach the provincial governments to guarantee the bonds of this company, but have refused positively to have anything to do with such a proposition, believing that it was to the best interests of the farmers of Alberta to see that the terminals were in safe hands from the start. For this reason, nothing has been done. For your directors, nothing has been done. For your directors would ask for an expression of opinion from you in regard to the subject, and whether their stand in the matter of a private company was the correct one.

Your directors have also taken up the matter of suggested changes in the Manitoba Grain Act up with the Dominion government and received an answer that it was not the intention of the government to bring in any amendments to the act at the present session of parliament. In accordance with your instructions at the last annual meeting, your directors appointed a transportation committee, consisting of Messrs. Bower, Woolford and Ottewill. This committee will present a separate report on the work undertaken during the year. A legislative committee, consisting of the president, vice-president and secretary, was

also appointed, and although the work of this committee was not strenuous it was able to do some good work, as will be reported later.

Organization Plans

Your directors, early in the year, took up the matter of organization and appointed each director official organizer for his own district, but this was found to be not altogether satisfactory, and at the last meeting held it was decided to try and arrange for a permanent organizer to take charge of the whole work. This is urgently needed and if a satisfactory scheme can be outlined, there is every reason to expect that the membership will be doubled in a very short time. Your directors decided to have the constitution printed in English and in German and the work of distributing the latter was left in the hands of Mr. von Mielecki, the director for the Calgary district. It was also decided to order a large supply of stationery, receipt books and buttons and supply them to the local unions at cost price.

Your directors appointed the president to attend the convention of Saskatchewan Grain Growers held at Weyburn in February last, and he was accompanied by the vice-president to attend a meeting of the Inter-Provincial Council. This meeting recommended the organization of the council on a permanent basis, and also took up the matter of government ownership of initial elevators, which has been brought to such a successful conclusion in Manitoba. The matter of terminal elevators was also considered, and at a later date your secretary had the privilege of serving on the delegation from Manitoba and Saskatchewan in presenting the petition to the Dominion government.

The Pork Packing Plant

As was to be expected, the most serious proposition before your directors this year was that of the government pork packing plant. Your directors are unanimous on the question, in fact it might safely be said that all the farmers are unanimous, and have done everything to bring this to a successful conclusion, even going so far as to send out a petition to the unions with the result that a number of petitions were sent in to the Live Stock Commissioner signed by farmers and guaranteeing a supply of over 20,000 hogs. The executive committee waited upon the premier in May and asked to have the matter settled, but nothing has been done. The fuller report of the interviews with the government will be given by the legislative committee. Your directors feel that it will be advisable for the delegates at the annual convention to express their views on the subject, as it is feared that there may be an attempt to block this scheme, which, when in full operation, will be a blow to certain business interests, and it may be that their influence is being used against the proposition. In any event, a whole year has gone since the report of the pork packing commission was accepted, and nothing has been done.

The matter of hail insurance is also receiving attention and this will be dealt with by the legislative committee in their report.

Your directors have received numerous requests asking for assistance in the matter of the gopher pest, and have, during the last few months, had under consideration and investigation a scheme originated by a firm of druggists in Chicago. Your directors have, however, come to the conclusion that the scheme is too vague and unsatisfactory at present and therefore it cannot be recommended. At present the only sure plan seems to be the scheme of co-operation as laid down in the Local Improvement Act.

At the request of East Clover Bar union, your directors took up the matter of the inadequate system of inspection of weights and measures, with the result that the district was sub-divided and an additional inspector appointed. The full concessions asked for were not secured, but a step in the right direction has been made.

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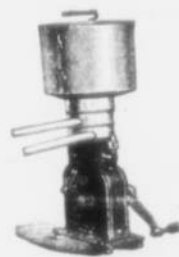
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(Purchase Price \$18.00)

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(Purchase Price \$24.50)

N. A. Douglass, Hartney, Man., Jan. 4th, 1910.

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(Purchase Price \$39.50)



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assisted Mr. L. H. Jelliff, director for the Lethbridge district, in his fight against the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. The information was laid before the Railway Commission by the Cardston Farmers' Association, assisted by the boards of trade in that portion of the country, and when the latter showed a desire to drop out of the fight, Mr. Jelliff pluckily undertook the whole work, presented the case before the Commission at Lethbridge, and later went to Ottawa with additional information he had secured. At the last directors' meeting, at the request of Mr. Jelliff, your directors took up the matter and passed a strong resolution endorsing the action taken by him. This was sent to the Commission at Ottawa. Late in July a decision was rendered by the Commission and a splendid victory has been gained, a victory which is further emphasized by a later decision rendered in the latter part of the year, and your directors feel that this victory is mainly responsible to Mr. Jelliff, who sacrificed a large amount of time and money to carry on the fight, and who then stepped aside in order that the association may get the credit of the victory.

Other matters presented before the Railway Commission included complaints dealing with the fencing of right-of-way,

cattle guards, farmers' crossings, and like matters, in all of which the rulings were in favor of the complaints supported by the association.

The work the U.F.A. has accomplished cannot be summed up in a short report, but it is confidently stated that the U.F.A. is recognized as one of the most progressive organizations in Canada and the work accomplished is gratifying and is enough to convince all farmers in Alberta that they should be members, as it can now be seen during the coming year problems will have to be faced which require all the energies of every farmer in the province. The agricultural industry of Alberta is so varied that it is impossible to devote all our energies to one subject and we must be prepared to keep alive the meat trade as well as the grain trade. Your directors would suggest among the subjects which should be brought forward during the coming year one of the most important is that of education, especially along the lines of co-operative marketing and the preparing of our products for the markets to the west. This, with the pork packing, elevators and hail insurance, and an efficient organizing system, will be work which will require all our energies during the year 1910.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Alberta Farmers and the Government

Moral Support has aided what is known as a Legislative Committee in obtaining State Assistance and Important Concessions. Report shows broad scope of work Presented at U.F.A. Convention

Your legislative committee presented the resolutions passed at the last annual convention to the government and met with a very favorable hearing.

In regard to the resolution dealing with the pork packing industry it was pointed out to your committee at the first interview with the government that the findings of the commission were not in the hands of the government at the time the speech from the throne was prepared and consequently it would have been entirely out of place for the government to have made any announcement on the subject at the time. Your committee was assured that the government were not indifferent on the matter, but were taking a very keen interest in the proposition. Later a draft agreement was sent out for approval. Some of the clauses, as worded, did not meet with the approval of your committee so on May 23 last, a further interview was arranged, at which it was promised that the agreement should conform with the findings of the commission. Your committee is given to understand that the proposed changes were incorporated in a new draft agreement and that this agreement was forwarded to the executive council of the government for consideration and final ratification in June last.

At a Standstill

Nothing has been done or heard of in the matter since, as far as your committee are aware, although from information secured by individual members of the committee we are given to understand that the unfortunate illness of the late Minister of Agriculture was to a large extent responsible for this delay. However, there is a new and active minister at the head of the agricultural department now and therefore it is to be hoped that prompt and effective measures will be taken to start this project. There is not the slightest possibility of the farmers going back into the hog raising business on a large scale, until the government plan is assured, and on this account we look and hope for immediate action. Your committee presents this matter to you and asks for further instructions.

Government Assistance

In regard to the request for assistance in combatting the gopher pest, arrangements were made by the government whereby all local improvement districts were empowered to spend not more than seventy-five dollars in the purchase of strychnine and to arrange for field days, etc., so that concerted action could be taken in the matter, the work to be carried out along lines laid down by the department of agriculture. In this connection your committee would further say that the department of agriculture has announced that in any districts where it is impossible to get strychnine

at a reasonable figure, the department will assist in securing same at wholesale prices from reliable jobbers. The request for financial assistance for the transportation committee was freely granted by the premier, and the result of this will be shown in the report to be presented by the president on the subject of transportation and marketing.

The resolution regarding the fencing of their right-of-way by all railway companies was referred to the railway commission and an order has been passed by the commission bringing this into effect. The resolution relating to the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., was also referred to the railway commission, and Mr. J. L. Jelliff took a very active part in pushing matters to a definite conclusion, and a very sweeping decision, against the company has been rendered by the commission. The resolution relating to the bounty on coyotes was presented to the government and the bounty was replaced. The resolution relating to the duty on cattle was referred to the United States and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, but nothing has been done in the matter of reducing the duty on cattle shipped to the States.

The resolution asking for a change in the school ordinance was referred to the government and the requested amendments were in a modified form granted, making it possible for thinly settled districts to form themselves into school districts and secure the necessary education for their children.

The resolution regarding the taxing of coal rights was referred to the government, but your committee was informed that it was impossible to do anything in the matter at present. The requested amendment to the agricultural societies ordinance was not granted. In regard to the taxing of railway lands, the government is pushing this matter to the fullest extent and it is expected that the final decision will be given by the highest court in the realm, the Privy Council, this year.

Hail Insurance Problem

The matter of hail insurance was also taken up with the government, and the suggestions of the convention conveyed to the premier. The result was that the graduated system of insurance was adopted, but the plan of premiums suggested by your committee was not brought into effect. This suggested plan was that the rate for the \$4.00 indemnity should remain at the old rate, but the rate for the increased insurance should be made to fully cover the loss, as estimated by the average loss rate per acre since the hail insurance plan was adopted. Instead of this the government charged a flat rate, increasing the rate from 15c. per acre to 20c. per acre for the \$4.00 indemnity and making a rate of 30c.

and 40c. for the \$6.00 and \$8.00 indemnities respectively. The result is that in spite of the increased rate, the losses this year are heavier than ever, as the following synopsis will show.

According to returns received the number of contracts issued was 4,601 and the number of claims for indemnity was 965. The total number of acres fully insured was 246,699 and partially insured was 48,732, making a total of 295,431 acres, or reducing the partially insured acres to fully insured the total acreage fully insured was 271,665, divided thus:—

At the rate of 20c. per acre	97,668
At the rate of 30c. per acre	42,643
At the rate of 40c. per acre	131,354
	271,665

thus showing that nearly 50% was under the highest rate of indemnity and therefore carried the heaviest losses.

The total amount of premiums collected was \$84,868.79 and the total expenses were \$188,028.82, leaving a deficit of \$73,140.03. The estimated acreage of the province was 941,200 and the approximate proportion of total acreage under crop insured 29%. The number of acres damaged was 64,803, and the percentage of insured acres damaged was 24%.

These figures speak for themselves and it will not be necessary to go into further details, but this will no doubt be taken into consideration when making arrangements for this year's insurance. It is satisfactory to know that the premier considers that the hail insurance business has not been given a fair trial yet and that the government will not abandon the business to private companies. It might be advisable to appoint a commission to act on this matter possibly in conjunction with the government, and see if it is possible to arrive at some equitable basis of co-operative or compulsory hail insurance for the province.

The Saskatchewan System

In this connection it is perhaps as well to point out that in the province of Saskatchewan, the government withdrew from the hail insurance business last year, and that four private companies entered the field, three adopting a uniform sliding scale in which the risks were classified into five classes, the first comprising quarter sections upon no part of which injurious hail had fallen in the ten growing seasons last past, the second class comprised quarter sections upon any part of which injurious hail had fallen in not more than one of the ten growing seasons last past, the third class comprised quarter sections which were not hailed more than twice during a similar period, the fourth class not more than three times and the fifth class not more than four times. Quarter sections upon any part of which hail that would injure or destroy growing crops had fallen in more than four of the ten growing seasons last past, were not insured by these companies. The growing season

was further specified to signify the period between May 14 and September 16 in any year. These companies undertook to insure at \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 or \$6 per acre as might be desired, and also to allow premiums to be paid in cash or to be settled by note, the rates charged being as follows:—

	Cash premium	Note premium
First class	4.00	5.00
Second class	4.65	5.80
Third class	5.65	7.05
Fourth class	7.00	8.75
Fifth class	8.65	10.80

The exact figures are not yet available, as the companies have made no analysis of their expenditure for hail insurance only, and the same officials are soliciting fire as well as hail insurance, and adjusting losses, but it is estimated that after paying expenses and agents' commissions the companies came out about even, and it is to be noted further that this was upon the best classes of risks only, as no insurance was effected upon the fifth class, so that to all intents and purposes it may be considered that hardly any farmer in the province of Saskatchewan who had been hailed more than twice in the past ten years was insured.

The fourth company offered insurance at from \$2 to \$8 per acre, at the rate of \$7 per \$100 insurance upon quarter sections upon no part of which hail that would injure or destroy grain crops had fallen in not more than four of the ten growing seasons last past. This company also undertook to settle by note at the rate of \$9.25 per \$100 of insurance. No reports have been received as to the business done. These flat rates are nearly double those formerly charged by the government of Saskatchewan, and the government made no discriminations as to the risk offered, but carried every farmer in the province who chose to apply for insurance, which accounts for the heavy annual deficits.

Flat Rate Charges

The flat rate charged by the government of Alberta last year was \$5 per \$100 of insurance, and no discriminations were made, any farmer who applied for insurance secured same, whether he had been hailed once or every year during the last ten growing seasons. This information should be taken into consideration, and as we have the assurance of the government that the hail insurance business will not be abandoned by them it will be well to make arrangements to secure the fullest possible data on this subject and thereby arrive at a solution which will be as far as possible satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Your committee would further recommend that a commission be appointed to arrange details of the elevator business on the same lines as adopted by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, so as to have all the necessary information on hand at the earliest possible moment. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Hemmed in by Unfair Conditions

Report of Transportation Committee presented to U. F. A. Convention by President Bower, reveals Distressing Trade Situation. Producers harassed by Monopolies, and exorbitant freight rates.

Proposed Remedy

The following is the report of the Transportation committee as presented by James Bower, president:—

Being appointed by the United Farmers of Alberta transportation committee to carry out the work of that committee in British Columbia, and acting as special representative for Alberta to investigate conditions bearing on the transportation and marketing of Alberta farm products in British Columbia, I beg therefore to submit my report.

After consulting with the government at whose suggestion the committee was appointed, and who passed an appropriation to cover expenses, I left for British Columbia the latter part of October I first visited the coast cities, getting in touch with the various boards of trade and Fruit Growers' Association, and making as thorough a canvass as my time would permit of individuals and companies engaged in lumbering and other industries, as well as those dealers, both wholesale and retail, who handle the various farm products such as those grown in Alberta.

On every hand when my mission was explained to those people I was most courteously received, each and all entering with enthusiasm into the spirit of closer trade relations with us; the only hesitancy shown being their diffidence in making the first move, and waiting for someone else to take the initiative. This was more particularly shown at the Board of Trade meetings which I attended, where committees were appointed to work in conjunction with us when the time arrived that we would be prepared to take the matter up in a more concrete form.

In my interview with individuals, I found it their unanimous belief that there is not the freedom of inter-provincial trade between us that should exist. Some, looking at it with a superficial glance, appear to think that time will naturally bring about better conditions, while others who have made a closer study of conditions believe that if intelligent and concerted action is not taken, time will only aggravate the evil.

A Market in British Columbia

That there is a market for our farm products in British Columbia which we

should try to secure for ourselves is very evident. In a speech given by Hon. R. G. Tatlow, late Minister of Finance of that province, we find the following: "In 1908 we imported from foreign countries nearly two million dollars worth of agricultural products on which duty was paid, this being about one-quarter of the total importations; the remaining three-quarters coming from other parts of Canada, so that the actual output for these commodities would be between seven and eight million dollars; a fact which would be disheartening were it not that these large supplies are required to supply the needs of a rapidly increasing population, whose standard of living demands, and whose wages permit the best."

Then in the Budget Speech of February 17, 1909, we find: "The local market for agricultural produce is still supplied to a very large extent from outside. These imports last year included 11,400 head of cattle, 14,275 hogs, thirty-five to forty thousand sheep. There are also large quantities of dressed meat and poultry—fifteen thousand carcasses of mutton were received from Australia alone, and forty carloads of poultry from Eastern Canada. The value of poultry and eggs imported was considerably over a million dollars; ham, butter, bacon, pork, lard, cheese and other products of the farm, the exact quantities and values of which I am unable at the present time to state, as the statistics are compiled at Ottawa, and will not be available until March 31."

United States Gets the Business

I had the privilege of perusing a copy of these statistics in the office of the Vancouver Board of Trade. These showed that besides the imports coming into British Columbia from across the mountains, there are thousands of tons of hay and oats, and many thousands of dollars worth of fresh meat as well as cured meats coming in from the United States. The Live Stock Commissioner also showed me figures, which was an estimate of the amount of live hogs and fresh pork coming into the coast cities from the United States, this being about double what came in from across the mountains. Many other proofs of the vast possibilities of the British Columbia local markets might be given, but which I do not think need be given; our chief object at the present time being how to secure to ourselves that market, and how to make the interchange of the natural products of each province with the least possible loss to us in transit and the greatest possible profit to ourselves. I find that there are many things standing in the way of a free and unfettered exchange of commodities between the residents of these provinces; and yet, these very things themselves are used as a bone of contention between us, whereas, by a better understanding and natural effort, many of these things could be taken out of the way.

If the British Columbia lumbermen goes to a railway official for a lower freight rate, he is told that the prairie farmer has to buy his lumber anyway, and will have to pay the freight; but that he, the lumberman, should agitate for a higher tariff on lumber coming in from the United States.

Discrimination of the Railways

If we, as farmers, go to the railway company for reduced freight rates on our products going to British Columbia, we are told that the British Columbia people have to get their supplies from us anyway, and that they will have to pay the freight. This kind of argument is very useful in keeping up a bad feeling between us, and in keeping up the prices to the consumer without giving the producer any benefit. If we look into this matter more closely, we find that the C.P.R. discriminates against the western end of their line in favor of their eastern end. As far as I have been able to find out, the rates between Winnipeg and Laggan are about the same as between the coast and Laggan, the distance in one case being about one-third of the distance in the other. Figures submitted by a delegation from the Vancouver Board of Trade to a meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade, where I was present, showed a discrimination in favor of the east, in many cases of over one hundred per cent.

Now, while these discriminations are unjust to the residents of both provinces it is doubly unjust to the Alberta farmer

for, in the first place it makes our market smaller in British Columbia, because of the American importation; these having the advantage of lower rates. Then again, it makes the prices of our products to the small operator in lumber and other things prohibitory. Thus, at the same time taking him out of the field as a purchaser of our goods, and as a competitor of the larger operator. It makes the cost of production to all these much higher, which they immediately charge back to us in the first cost of their products, added to which the high freight rates again coming east makes prices prohibitory to many of us, thus curtailing the market here for British Columbia products, and making those of us who buy pay the high freight both ways.

Now, it may be that the C.P.R. do not want to carry any greater amount of freight over their western end, rather choosing to enter to their eastern trade. It may be that because of their charter and the manipulation of their stocks they can defy the railway commission; yet, if the residents of British Columbia and Alberta get together and prove that they are being discriminated against and that the policy of the C.P.R. is retarding the development of both provinces, then surely we can hope for redress.

Irregularities of Live Stock Trade

Another condition which prevails that is even more injurious to us than the high freight rates is the anomalous condition of the live stock trade, owing to the monopoly that exists, and which is continually tightening its grip and extending its operations. Now, we own that if a farmer or independent dealer has a bunch of export cattle, he ought to be able to fight his way through to the English market; but in the first place, it would not be possible for him to get that bunch, without at the same time getting as large, or possibly a larger bunch of butcher cattle, the only market for which is in British Columbia and the Yukon. This fact gives the firm that has the monopoly of the British Columbia market the monopoly of the whole trade.

Monopoly of the Pork Business

In the pork trade, the business is worse, because here this monopoly adopts the same "dog in the manger" tactics as do the C.P.R. in the matter of freight rates. While claiming to be packers, it is quite evident that they do not want to do any packing, or allow anyone else to do any packing, preferring the higher profits on the smaller business. They are now using nearly all our supplies to carry on the fresh meat trade, over which they have full control, and buying practically all their cured meat from outside, where prices are always higher for live hogs than here. They are using their so-called packing plants for a double purpose, that of cold storage plants to enable them to buy stock cheap when there is a supply, to hold the same and put it on the market later, and also to discourage anyone else putting in real packing plants, knowing full well that then the price of live hogs would increase, while that of cured meats would decrease, and thus reduce their trade in fresh meat.

Now, while the best possible solution of this enigma is the establishment of a government packing plant, yet at the same time we want to devise ways and means to break up this monopoly in the fresh meat trade. To do this, I would recommend that we work together with the residents of British Columbia for the establishment of a system of municipal abattoirs under government control.

I would like to point out some of the advantages these would have over the present system. We have now a system of inspection that is only an instrument in the hands of the large operators to crush their smaller rivals. We have now a system of buying and selling that enables the large operators to keep the small ones almost entirely out of the field, by forcing the price up or down locally every time the smaller one tries to do business.

Government Control A Remedy

With government controlled abattoirs the same inspection would apply to all, and the cost of killing would be much less than now, because there are now many places where there are three or four butchers, each with his own slaughter house, thus quadrupling the expenses of one government abattoir. It would remove the cause of dispute between the

producer and the butcher over the dressed weight of the slaughtered animal and the alleged trickery causing the dispute. It would give the independent producer and dealer a chance to meet and make a fair bargain without the interference of the monopolist, who could not then raise the price beyond the reach of the small dealer, without making it universal. And in thus giving the small dealer, handling his own business, a chance to compete with the larger ones, the consumer would have the benefit of both price and quality, all having the advantage of the same inspection. It would increase our market in British Columbia by keeping out the large quantities of dressed meat now coming in from the United States, and entirely eliminate the danger to the British Columbia consumer of buying inferior and diseased meat. It would do away with the present shrink-in-buying swindle, as the producer could safely sell on the dressed weight of the carcass. It would encourage the production of a better quality of stock, as it would then be to the producer's interest to grow the class that would yield the most meat of the best quality. I believe that the greater part of the people of British Columbia would support us in trying to get such a system established, and Mr. Hudson, the Live Stock Commissioner there has promised me that he would give it his fullest support. To encourage other lines of interprovincial trade with British Columbia and to safeguard our interests, there should be a system of licensing and bonding commission merchants in the same way that grain commission men are now bonded.

Ruinous Condition of Hay Trade

Then again, one of the most unsatisfactory and ruinous conditions exists in the hay trade, because of the lack of some standard of quality and system of inspection, and the same applies in the trade in sacked grain. I know that there are difficulties in the way of working out an inspection system in these, but I believe that it could be done somewhat along the same lines as the government inspection and sealing of logs now in vogue among lumbermen, so that in case of dispute it would be submitted to one of these inspectors as referee whose decision would be final.

Now, in bringing this somewhat lengthy report to a close, I want to say that our welfare is more tied up with the welfare of British Columbia than with any other part of the Dominion. We are inter-

dependent one on the other. For one to succeed, both must succeed. In making this province a prosperous mixed farming province we are more vitally interested in dealing with British Columbia than we are in terminal elevators at Fort William or Hudson Bay, or even line elevators through the prairie provinces. If we build up an interprovincial trade with British Columbia we build up a western export grain route at the same time; but, as we all know, wheat is not our mainstay, nor can it be for generations to come. Our chief natural line of production is in our live animals, in our hay, and in our coarser grains, and in the west, and through the west lies our market. As proof of this, we have only to compare the prices paid barley the last few months for oats and barley at country points with prices paid at Fort William, the difference not being enough to more than half pay the freight, and in some cases where the producer shipped his grain west himself, the price obtained was equal to that paid at Fort William, and if it were not because of the unjust discrimination in freight rates, our trade would flow westward as naturally as water to the sea. Now, in this matter of interprovincial trade we are the parties of the first part, and as such, we must take the initiative.

The Premier's Willingness

After doing a certain amount of preliminary work, I came to the conclusion that this preliminary work though resultant in much good was yet to a certain extent a waste of time and energy, if we are not prepared to follow it up. With this in view I interviewed the Premier, Hon. Mr. Rutherford, who first suggested that we take up this work. I stated to him my belief that to accomplish the best results some concerted action must be taken. I promised to place the matter before this convention, and asked if his government would be willing to grant us further support if this association decided to follow the matter up. To this he cheerfully agreed, even promising a portion of his own time and personal effort.

Now then, it is up to us. My proposal is that we take steps to get together a conference of representatives of all the different producing and consuming interests of both provinces, as well as the heads of the governments of both provinces, and there work out ways and means to bring about a better state of affairs.

Alberta Gaining Momentum

Comprehensive report of E. J. Fream, Secretary of the United Farmers. Western wing of the movement welded solidly, 184 Unions in the Province. A Year of Splendid Progress Presented at U.F.A. Convention

In presenting the first report to the delegates of the U.F.A., it is gratifying to be able to say that the association is in a very flourishing condition. The membership is easily over 5,000 and from every direction enquiries are now being made for information in regard to the association and for organizers, no less than six applications having been already received this year. I am confident that with the feeling now apparent we shall in a very short time have the largest farmers' association in Canada, and even to-day, if we take into account all the dormant members, our membership will run away up into the thousands. Handling the correspondence end of the association, it is probably easier for me to gauge this feeling than any other of your officers, and I am sure that with proper assistance in the organizing, it will be possible to make the U.F.A. known all over the province, and to have active and progressive unions as far south as the international boundary and into the Grand Prairie Country in the north.

At the time of preparing this report 122 unions have reported in good standing and there are 62 yet to hear from, the majority of these being old branches of the C. S. of E. It is absolutely necessary that arrangements be made for more organization work to be carried on, the farmers are ready for the association and we must be prepared to meet them and complete the work.

In the endeavor to keep the members and the unions interested in the work

which is being carried on by the association, eleven circular letters were issued during the past year. These have explained as clearly as possible the different matters which have come before the association during the year and have been the means of keeping the central association in touch with the unions. I believe this plan has found favor with the majority of the unions, the members being pleased to secure these circulars. To show that the work of the association is no small matter, it is only necessary to state that during the past twelve months, 2220 letters, 2,744 circulars and 110 parcels have been sent out from the secretary's office. As far as possible it has been the aim to attend to all matters at once, and to give all information that may be required, no matter what the subject may be.

Complex Secretarial Duties

In connection with this work, however, it is only fair to point out that the general secretary's office is only a directing office, and is not by any means a complete organization for buying and selling. During the early part of last year, all sorts of requests were received, such as the association purchasing binder twine, salt, farm machinery, formaldehyde and other commodities on a wholesale scale and jobbing them to the unions. To do this would require an immense co-operative society and the U.F.A. is not in a position to take such subjects up. What was done by the central office in each case was to place the in-

interested parties into touch with each other, supplying the various dealers with a list of the unions, and referring letters from unions and individual members to the dealers, thereby bringing each party in touch with the other. I believe the result of this was that the various unions did purchase supplies in large quantities, and made considerable savings to their members. The U.F.A. is purely an economic association and must be kept such to derive the greatest good to the greatest number. The co-operative system of buying and selling must necessarily be left to the local unions, the association being used only to first get into touch with the different firms, possibly investigating the financial standing of the interested parties, and generally becoming the go-between for buyer and seller. At Red Deer, a U.F.A. Co-operative Association has been formed and is doing good work, realizing better prices for all the products they are marketing, than any of the farmers at surrounding towns can secure.

A large number of requests have been received from the unions during the year and in every case, wherever possible, they have been attended to. Early in the year some of the members had trouble with a buyer for one of the large packing houses, this man purchasing hogs with what turned out to be practically worthless cheques. This matter was referred to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa who gave his decision on the subject. Unfortunately at present the U.F.A. has no power of further pushing such matters and this individual therefore escaped, as the members or unions do not feel justified in pushing the matter. This is something that might be remedied and the association be given power to push anything of like nature, should it occur again.

Queries Dealt With

Another matter was the fencing of the right-of-way of railway lines in Alberta. This was referred to the railway commission with a result that a sweeping order was passed compelling railways to fence in settled districts even before they began construction work. Requests have also been received for information relating to Farmers' Elevator Companies and the Individual Shipping of Grain. This information has been supplied in every case and wherever asked for a copy of the Manitoba Grain Act has been forwarded. In fact in all such matters as this the assistance asked for has been given.

Early in the spring it was ascertained that Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, would visit Alberta, and advantage was taken of his visit to get him to address a series of meetings under the auspices of the U.F.A. In all twelve meetings were held and the net result was very satisfactory to the association.

Two requests were made for assistance in securing loading platforms, one at Airdrie, which is now completed, and one at Acme, which will be erected as soon as the railway reaches there.

Secured Concessions

In March last, in answer to requests from residents south of Red Deer, an interview was held with the general superintendent of the C.N.R. at Edmonton, at which I was assisted by the live stock commissioner, and concessions were secured in regard to prompter switching of carloads of live stock from Strathcona to the Griffin plant at Edmonton. Arrangements were also made with the C.P.R., C.N.R. and Griffin Co., for a special shipping day for all points south of Red Deer, but this was unfortunately nullified by the action of the Dominion government in placing all that portion of the province from the township line north of Lacombe, between townships 40 and 41, to the international boundary in a quarantine district, and requiring inspection by a veterinary inspector before any shipments could be made. This quarantine refers to cattle and horses. As the inspectors are few and far between, the upshot of this order is that the small shipper is practically cut out of business. As for a man shipping his own cattle it is almost an impossibility. It is only necessary to say that there is no inspector living between Calgary and Lacombe to show how the matter of inspection stands. This quarantine area is almost as bad a blow to the small man as the meat inspection act of a few years ago, which placed all the export business in the hands

of three firms and drove the small man out of business.

A large number of letters have been received from different parts of B. C. and one or two from Saskatchewan, asking for quotations on feed grain and seed grain, and copies of these have been forwarded to different members of the association who are interested in the business.

From England, the United States, Manitoba and Ontario enquiries have been received relative to farm labor, and several have also been forwarded on by the Edmonton Board of Trade. The latest enquiry received was in reference to finding situations for young women on the farms and ranches. This is a serious factor in Alberta farm work, and I think the time has now come when the association should establish in connection with the central office, an active labor bureau, through which the prospective employer and employee may be brought together.

Another matter which is coming in for considerable discussion is that of limiting the districts in which bulls may run at large, according to the regulations laid down under the Entire Animals Ordinance. The country is rapidly changing and greater restrictions will have to be brought into effect. In connection with this it is perhaps advisable to point out that there is every prospect of the Local Improvement Act being considerably amended at the forthcoming session of the legislature, and the suggestion has been made that the districts should be given greater powers, including the control of this vexatious

desire on the part of all officials and persons we have come in contact with to assist us in our work; the mere mention of the U.F.A. securing a patient hearing at once. It has been our endeavor to secure the objects we were striving for by quiet and persistent work, and experience has shown that we have been successful.

As a watchword for the ensuing year I would suggest organization, better, more thorough, and more painstaking work, and would bespeak for your officers the cordial co-operation and assistance of all members so that this can be done.

Personally I wish to thank all for the assistance that has been given me during the past year and to assure all members that this has been thoroughly appreciated. I regret that it was impossible to accept all the kind invitations forwarded me to visit the unions throughout the country, and would only say in this behalf that the office work must be carried on by some one.

Thanking you for your kindly consideration, I am, gentlemen,

Yours to command,

EDWARD J. FREAM

Government Aided United Farmers

Two Interesting Items in Auditor's report to the Alberta Convention show that grants from this source amounted to \$1,269. Statement Indicates Progress

United Farmers of Alberta Balance Sheet for the Year Ending, December 31, 1909

RECEIPTS	
To membership fees: for 1909, \$1,073.50; for 1910, \$13.00.	\$1,086.50
To fees from members at large	2.00
To government grant to the association	1,000.00
To government grant for delegates' expenses to Grain Convention at Calgary	269.55
To membership buttons sold	124.55

EXPENDITURE	
By printing and advertising	\$ 399.00
By postage and supplies	121.90
By organizers' expenses and fees: R. C. Owens, \$246.50; R. Sheppard, \$59.60; J. Bower, \$25.15; A. von Mielecki, \$25.05; W. J. Tregillus, \$19.45; G. H. Manser, \$9.35; H. Mackintosh, \$8.85; H. Jamieson, \$7.41; G. McDonald, \$5.00.	405.46
By officers' expenses: J. Bower \$102.20; E. J. Fream, \$70.00; R. Sheppard, \$50.75; G. McDonald, \$24.95; T. Balaam, \$22.75; G. Long, \$18.75; A. von Mielecki, \$7.63; H. Mackintosh, \$7.55.	304.58
By secretary's salary	360.00
By expenses of transportation committee	9.05
By expenses of delegates to Grain Convention at Calgary	269.55
By paid for U.F.A. buttons	333.50
By expenses of Inter-Provincial Council	40.07
By expenses of U.F.A. tent at Edmonton exhibition	23.28
By rent of halls for meetings held by C. C. Castle	20.00
By secretary-treasurer's bond	10.00
By express charges on supplies	9.22
By exchange on cheques	3.40
Total	\$2,300.01
By balance on hand	209.31
	\$2,518.32

DEPUTATION TO OTTAWA

Five strong organizations representing the farmers of Canada from the Ottawa valley in Ontario to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, in addition to the Dominion Millers Association will appeal to the Dominion government, on the morning of Friday January 28 to take over the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William as well as to construct terminal elevators at the Pacific Coast. On that day a deputation will interview the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce. R. McKenzie, secretary of the inter-provincial council of Grain Growers left for Ottawa on Monday accompanied by R. C. Henders, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and they will be supported by urgent letters from the United Farmers of Alberta, and from the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan. Representatives will be present from the Dominion Grange the headquarters of which is in Toronto, and from the Dominion Millers' Association.

ordinance. If this is done, it will mean that each district will solve its own problems as regards animals running at large.

Fencing

There has also been considerable discussion in regard to the finer grades of fencing materials, such as coyote proof fencing, etc. At present the wire used in the manufacture of these fences is subject to a duty, but the Minister of the Interior has stated that if it can be shown that this finer grade is necessary for farming purposes there is every likelihood of having the duty removed. As an effort is being made to bring the sheep industry on to a more stable basis by getting the farmers to carry small bands and also as this fencing is necessary in order to keep the coyotes away from the poultry flocks, there is apparently no reason why this article should not be placed on the free list. A suggestion has further been forwarded to the Live Stock Commissioner that he use his influence to secure a bonus to the farmer securing this class of fencing material equal to the amount of freight which would have to be paid to bring this fencing in.

During the year the Railway Commission sent Mr. Dillinger, one of its experts west to inspect the stock yards, with the result that these have been considerably improved. This association assisted the Live Stock Commissioner as much as possible in this matter.

In Conclusion

This report will show to a slight extent the amount of work being carried on by the association, and also the labor it involves on its executive officers. But to sum the whole matter up it is only necessary to say that in every instance the services asked for have been cheerfully given, and there has been a

To stationery sold	23.85
To receipt books sold	8.95
To balance cash from A.F.A.	1.67
To sundry receipts	1.25
Total	\$2,518.32

I hereby certify that I have examined and audited the books and accounts of the United Farmers of Alberta for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of December, 1909, and that I found them correct and in very good shape.

Dated at Edmonton, this seventeenth day of January, 1910.

E. R. HALLBERG, Auditor.

Edmonton's Generosity

Tendered a Banquet to U.F.A. Victory was the dominating note
Legislators and other prominent men present

The citizens of Edmonton paid a tribute to the Alberta farmers in attendance at the U.F.A. convention by tendering them a magnificent banquet in the separate school hall on Thursday evening. So successful was the event in promoting the most friendly relationship between the city and country that a civic banquet will probably be the feature of every farmers' convention that the city may see in the future.

It was essentially a gathering of farmers and their wives, but there were also present a most unique representation of political leaders; business promoters, prominent educationalists, professional men and government officials. Under the circumstances the program of speech was made as elastic as possible. It was aimed to give every representative of every class an opportunity to say something, with the result that the banquet was marked more than anything else by the great range of subjects discussed and the variety of opinions expressed.

Coming as the banquet did, after a

busy day in the convention, there was reflected the success which is attending the farmers in the solution of their problems. The keynote of the meeting was victory for the cause of agriculture. The tables were being turned on the other classes of society and the farmers of Alberta were coming to their own. The clash of interests, small as yet in a new province, appeared like a game of football in which the farmers had the face off. If they did not play there was no game. Like team work in the campus it was evident that co-operation was becoming a reality and on these tactics the success of the farmers' labor depended.

Prominent Speakers

Ald. Armstrong, acting mayor of the city, made an excellent chairman to whom can be attributed much of the success of the gathering. He confined the speakers to five minutes and called upon each to speak on some particular topic of interest. Among those who spoke were Ald. Hyndman, on behalf of the

Continued on Page 20

Mid-Winter Sale Catalogue (No. 118), 1910

25

<p>1</p> <p>M660. Heavy All Linen Semi-Bleached Damask Table Linen, will bleach pure white, assorted designs, 60 inches wide, 5 yard ends, enough for two cloths, weight 4 lbs., 1 ounce. Sale Price, 5 yards for \$1.56</p>	<p>2</p> <p>M661. 23½-inch. All Pure Linen Plain Homespun Crash Towelling, perfect absorbent, used for roller towels, tea towels, kitchen and oven towels, weight 3 lbs., 7 ounces. Sale Price, 10 yards for \$1.29</p>	<p>3</p> <p>M662. White Indian Head Suiting, the popular goods for white summer dresses, linen finish, yard wide, 10 yards in each length, enough for a dress, weight 2¼ lbs. Sale Price, 10 yards for \$1.09</p>	<p>4</p> <p>M663. All Pure Linen Silver Bleached Butchers' Linen, firm, strong cloth for aprons, children's dresses, etc., 36 inches wide, weight 2 lbs., 1 ounce. Sale Price, 5 yards for \$1.14</p>	<p>5</p> <p>M665. Full Bleached Heavy Pillow Cotton, plain, round, strong, close thread, 44 inches wide, 6 yards in each piece, enough for 3 pairs of pillow cases, weight 2 lbs., 1 ounce. Sale Price, 6 yards for \$0.87</p>	<p>6</p> <p>M666. Striped English Drill, soft, fine weave, dark colors, warranted fast, assorted neat stripes, 30 inches wide, for underskirts, 5 yards in each piece, enough for a good, full, durable underskirt, weight 1 lb., 12 ounces. Sale Price, 5 yards for \$1.15</p>
<p>7</p> <p>M667. Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, soft, full, even nap, firm twilled back, 27 to 28 inches wide, weight 1 lb., 13 ounces. Sale Price, 6 yards for \$0.55</p>	<p>8</p> <p>M668. A Blouse Length, 2¼ yards, of very fine sheer pure Irish Linen, beautiful finish, the best thing possible for cool, perfect washing, dainty summer blouses, 36 inches wide, weight 5 ounces. Sale Price, 2¼ yard length for \$1.95</p>	<p>9</p> <p>M669. Very Fine Heavy White Saxony Flannel-lette, perfectly pure, beautifully napped, best English manufacture, 36 inches wide, suitable for infants' garments, weight 3 lbs., 15 ozs., Sale Price, 10 yards for \$1.88</p>	<p>10</p> <p>M670. English Apron Gingham, assorted checks, extra quality, pure indigo dye, 38 inches wide, weight 1 lb., 7 ounces. Sale Price, 5 yards for \$0.65</p>	<p>11</p> <p>M671. 18-inch All Pure Linen Heavy Crash Roller Towelling, red border, made from long, clean, perfect drying flax, 9 yards in each piece, enough for 8 long roller towels, weight 2 lbs., 2 ounces. Sale Price, 9 yards for \$0.98</p>	<p>12</p> <p>M672. Striped English Ceylon Flannels, suitable for men's shirts, morning sacques, pyjamas, etc., 28 inches wide, splendid range of stripes, weight 2 lbs., 9 ounces. Sale Price, 10 yards for \$2.29</p>
<p>13</p> <p>M673. English Galateas, neat, dark, even and broken stripes, best indigo dye, fine strong weave, 27 inches wide, for boys' blouses, men's shirts, boys' and girls' wash suits and dresses, etc., weight 2 lbs., 2 ounces. Sale Price, 10 yds. for \$1.38</p>	<p>14</p> <p>M674. Irish Glass Towelling, red or blue checks, firm, close weave, perfect drying, leaves no lint, good weight, 24 inches wide, weight 1 lb., 3 ounces. Sale Price, 6 yards for \$0.69</p>	<p>32 EVERY SQUARE 32 A BARGAIN</p> <p>STORE customers have hitherto got the benefit of these bargain ends. We now begin to share them with Mail Order customers. We want to make it just the same for you to buy from catalogue as if you visited the store. Although these ends run a little over, we only for the le squar</p> <p>HERE IS A PIECE OF A PAGE FROM</p>		<p>15</p> <p>M675. Super - Bleached English Long Cloth, round, strong, fine thread, bright, permanent, pure finish, a beautiful long cloth for underwear or general household use, yard wide, weight 2 lbs., 15 ounces. Sale Price, 15 yards for \$1.43</p>	<p>16</p> <p>M676. Bleached English Sheetings, plain or twilled, fine, closely made sheetings, pure and strong, 72 inches wide, 10 yards in each length, enough for pairs of</p>
<p>17</p> <p>0800. Best Scotch Zephyr, 32 inches wide, fawn, mauve, sky or green, with five 2-inch satin stripes running lengthways, w- lbs., 9</p>	<p>18</p> <p>0801. 29-inch Striped Pongee Linen Suiting, pink, brown or</p>				

Our Mid-Winter SALE CATALOGUE

Except for this page and one other, the catalogue is illustrated throughout. This page of bargains shows our policy of putting Mail Order customers on an equality with store customers.

If you want to reap the benefits of this policy send for a copy of this
Mid-Winter Sale Catalogue to-day.

Your address on a post card will bring it by return mail.

The **SIMPSON** Company
Robert Limited

TORONTO



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

F. W. GREEN, Editor

Magnetic Campaign Bulletin

Mountain View Association has sent the following Circular to every Farmer in the District. "We Need You, You, Need Us," They Say.

Mr. Grain Grower:—Allow me to draw your attention to the objects of the S.G.G.A. This organization differs from all others in that it seeks to bind together all farmers into one grand organization, irrespective of the political or religious leanings, and obtain for them the full fruits of their toil. Whether you be conservative, liberal or socialist; Roman Catholic, Protestant, Free Church or agnostic; you are a farmer and a man, and as such need certain material necessities as food, clothing, shelter, implements, stock and land. Upon the manner in which you procure and hold these prime necessities depends your individual freedom, prosperity and happiness. But the manner of determining the ownership of these things, the mode of life under which we live, the principle underlying the use and possession of property is decided by the majority. You, as an individual, have no control in the matter, only as your influence is directed through an organization of your class. Can you help form the laws which make or mar your welfare? You are a member of a great organism, the human family, and in this relation have a purpose and a duty to fulfil. No one else can do it for you, for organization is an opportunity to make your influence effective for good. Organization means life to you and your class. It is a glorious privilege to share in a social life, and in the development of yourself and your class.

The science of human progress and happiness is fundamentally a material science. The permanent welfare of mankind cannot be procured apart from their

bodily comfort, health and peace of mind. These are of the earth, earthy; but nevertheless form the foundation upon which we must build a successful and contented people.

Our aim is to direct your attention more especially to a study of the principle governing the production of wealth, the science of economics, which, above all others, will throw a flood of light upon the status of the farming class. It will teach you the actual relation in which you stand to all other classes, what wealth can produce, how the value of that wealth is determined, what portion of it you receive, how laws are made for the governing of all wealth, and many other vital questions; as well as the part you play in the game of life.

This is not a moral question, nor a purely political question at the bottom, but an economic problem. If you could understand the principle governing the growth and development of trees and flowers, you must strictly study the science of botany; and so with the production and distribution of wealth. The science of economics must be studied before those things affecting your material welfare can be intelligently understood.

Are you with us? Are you prepared to work with your fellowmen in the solution of these problems? Will you join our association, and in a grand spirit of brotherhood and fellowship help along the better day. WE NEED YOU, JOIN NOW. YOU NEED US, JOIN NOW.

(Sgd.) A. ABBOTT, Sec.-Treas.
Wiggins, Sask. Mountain View Assoc.

RAPID RESULTS

We had our annual meeting of the Zelma G.G.A. January 14. The following officers were elected: O. Wingrove, president; F. Imholtz, vice-president; A. H. Cline, sec.-treas. Directors selected were G. Campbell, W. J. Boneham, C. G. Hendrickson, J. S. Reid, O. Fraleigh and A. W. Getts.

Our association was organized on February 18, 1909. The number of fully paid up members for that year were fifteen. Already we have done good work by getting a loading platform for our point last fall. At our meeting held to-day, twenty-four of the grain growers joined our association, while many others have signified their intention of doing the same.

A resolution was moved by John McBride, seconded by W. J. Boneham, that the Zelma Grain Growers' Association put itself on record as in favor of the Hudson Bay route entirely owned and operated by the Dominion Government. Our association is one of the strongest and most energetic on the G.T.P. line.

A. H. CLINE
Sec.-Treas.

Zelma, Sask.

GOVAN TAKING DIRECT MEASURES

The annual meeting of the Govan Branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in the Town Hall, January 9.

The following officers were elected for 1910. President, C. B. Latta; vice-president, H. S. Neely; sec.-treas., J. H. Edwards; directors, Wm. Roblin, W. Paul, W. R. Fansher, C. Travis, P. J. Curdin, A. Lefebvre.

It was resolved that whereas the G. G. A. of Saskatchewan needs funds for the carrying on of its work, that this branch adopt the plan formulated by Mr. Green of life membership and energetically push the scheme.

Whereas our federal government are appropriating funds for the building of a Canadian Navy, that the request of the Saskatchewan Association be

to six car capacity and to build a stockyard in connection at Govan.

WOLSELY URGES MANY REFORMS

At the annual meeting of the Wolseley branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association held January 13, 1910, the following resolutions were passed:

Moved by L. Thomson, seconded by W. Gibson, that this meeting would favor the employment of a travelling agent, with a view to discovering the production cost of the different commodities we purchase.

Moved by L. Thomson, seconded by E. E. Perley, that this meeting would not favor a universal tax on land to establish a Government Hail Insurance system.

Moved by J. T. Bateman, seconded by R. P. Langford, re the question of using government elevators, that it be left to the individual members to use their own discretion. Moved by J. Elliott, seconded by J. P. Dill, that this meeting does not favor our grain to be handled by the commission, as well as the elevators, and by so doing take the grain entirely out of the hands of speculators.

Moved by J. Elliott, seconded by J. T. Bateman, that we favor the life membership plan as a means of strengthening and making permanent our organization. Moved by R. P. Langford, seconded by J. Martin, that this meeting would not favor the raising of the annual membership fee to \$2.00, and secure for every member the official organ.

Moved by L. Thomson, seconded by J. Elliott, that this meeting favor a Reciprocal Demurrage law. Moved by E. A. Banbury, seconded by J. P. Dill, that this meeting be not in favor of separating the rural electoral districts from the cities and towns. Moved by R. P. Langford, seconded by J. Elliott, that the question re the convention being held at a fixed central point hereafter be left as heretofore.

Moved by L. Thomson, seconded by A. Tourigny, that this meeting favor the pooling of the fares. Moved by L. Thomson, seconded by J. T. Bateman, that this meeting favors the principle of Consolidated Schools, but not the same to become compulsory.

Moved by L. Thomson, seconded by J. Elliott, that this meeting does not favor either the Warehouse Commissioner, Inspector Horn or their Deputies being invited to the convention but would favor some member of the government, also railway officials being invited.

Moved by J. T. Bateman, seconded by L. Thomson, that we ask the conven-

tion to deal with the question of railway crossings and cattle-guards. Moved by R. P. Langford, seconded by L. Thomson, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the government should take immediate steps to construct a long distance telephone line from Wolseley to Windthorst. The motion was unanimous. Moved by R. P. Langford, seconded by J. T. Bateman, that in the opinion of this meeting, the railway companies be compelled to place sufficient material on the ground to complete grades leading over the railroad on all construction roadways. Moved by J. T. Bateman, seconded by A. P. Bompas, that in the opinion of the meeting the duties on gasoline should be reduced. Moved by L. Thomson, seconded by E. E. Perley, that D. H. Sexsmith be re-elected president. Moved by J. P. Dill, seconded by J. T. Bateman, that R. B. Barber be elected vice-president. Moved by L. Thomson, seconded by A. P. Bompas, that W. Chew, Jr. be re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Moved by E. E. Perley, seconded by R. S. Barber, that the following be elected directors: L. Thomson, A. P. Bompas, Thos. Rigney, J. Elliott, J. P. Dill, J. T. Bateman and W. Mowbray. Moved by J. T. Bateman, seconded by C. Boss, that the following be elected delegates to the convention: D. H. Sexsmith, L. Thomson, W. Chew, Jr. and W. Mowbray.

ELECTED OFFICERS

The following is a list of officers elected for Swanson Branch for 1910. President, L. Thomson; vice-president, B. Girvan; sec'y-treas., D. McIntyre; executive committee, A. D. Swanson, W. W. Brown, N. Fraser, A. McIntyre, D. Whyte and J. W. Ilora.

D. MCINTYRE,
Secretary.

THE PERDUE ANNUAL

Perdue held a rousing meeting, January 15, and the questions submitted by the general secretary for consideration aroused considerable interest. They brought out a speaker in the person of Mr. P. Corbin, second to none in the country.

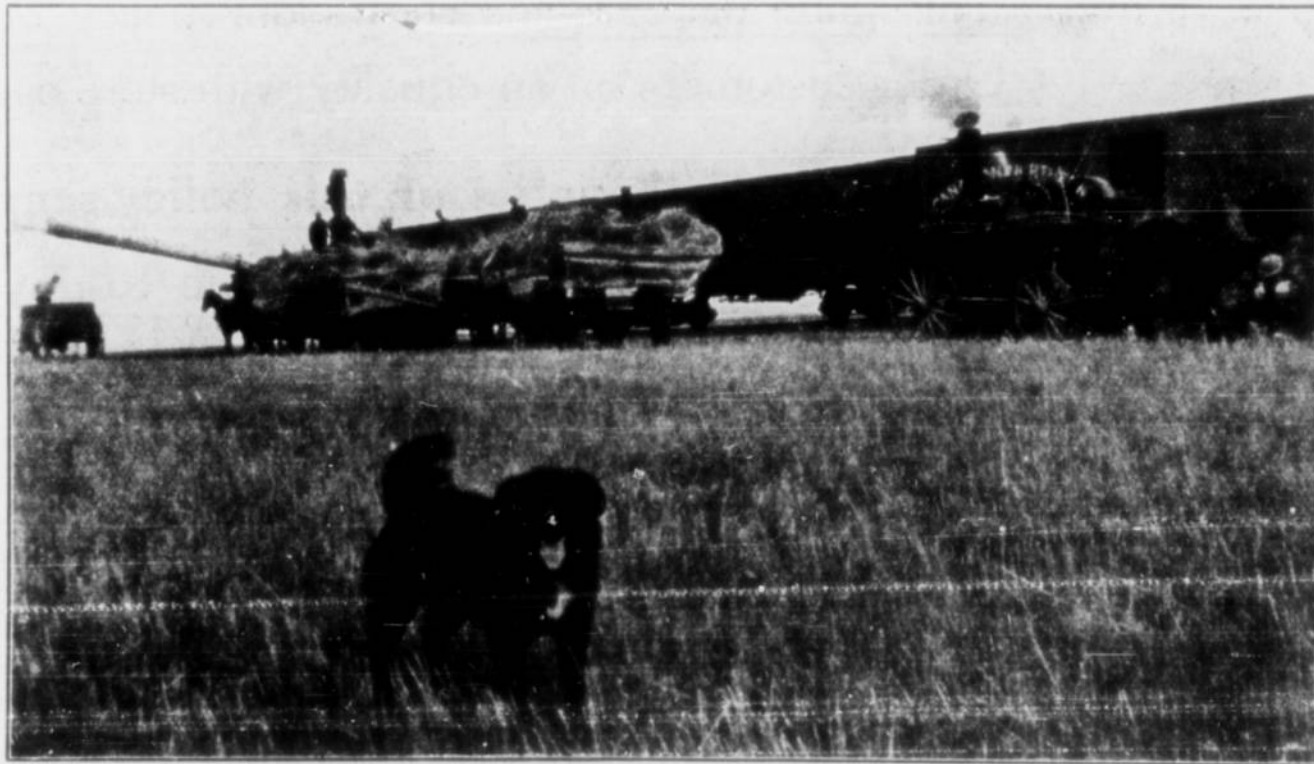
New officers were elected as follows: President, Wm. T. Jackson, Crocusvale; sec'y-treas., Harry Earl, Asquith. The writer was elected a delegate to the annual convention at Prince Albert.

F. M. PLOCKER
Ex-Secretary

OPPORTUNE QUERIES

An attempt to answer the following questions will be made by the members of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society at the Brandon Convention.

In view of the great responsibilities of the British Empire to the world at large, the importance of Canada to the Empire, the importance of agriculture to Canada,



This is something entirely new and a great time and labor saver. N. E. Baumunk, Dundurn, Sask., last fall threshed beside the cars, and when threshing was completed the cars were loaded for shipment

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the importance of the independent yeomen, the importance of the rural home building, with all that the mental, moral social and physical well-being of rural communities means to the national life, do you think that the times in which we live demand that our best young men and women should be reserved for service to their country on the land?

In view of the white's man burden, the world's great unfinished task, the necessity for the establishment of standards and motives which will result in that which is best for all, do you think that farm life provides the means for the development of that which is broadest, purest, strongest and best in men; and at the same time presents the opportunity for the impress of that individuality on the lives of his fellows, and the nation's governmental machinery?

In view of the fact that opportunity is so great for usefulness in rural life why do so many leave the farm and rush to the cities and towns; and what do you consider the chief reasons why so many young people dislike farm life?

In view of the world's great work, the great opportunities offered by farm life, the general dislike that has been manifested towards it, what changes would you recommend that conditions may be brought about that the best place to live will be generally considered to be on the farm; and that people will covet to be called farmers, and women will desire to be farmers' wives? How shall we proceed to establish the new conditions?

ONE HUNDRED FARMERS

Listened to Spirited Address by Secretary Green at Bethune.

On the afternoon of Monday, January 17, over one hundred farmers met in the church hall at Bethune, Sask. to hear an address given by F. W. Green of Moose Jaw, chief organizer for the Grain Growers' Association. The speaker was introduced by James Anderson, president of the local branch, who in a few well chosen and concise remarks told of what benefit the association had been to Bethune district and that Mr. Green would give a vast amount of instruction as to the ways and means of carrying on the work with greater vigor.

Amid cheering and applause, the "champion of farmers' rights" took the platform. He said that by looking over the faces before him, he knew that he was about to speak to a free-born audience; the class of people with that in them whereupon a national structure could be erected. He then gave a short account of the trials and difficulties the pioneers of this "Last West" had to undergo. Often had he ridden and tramped over these Bethune plains years ago, realizing at that remote period that in time to come, happy homes, well-tilled fields and smiling gardens would greet the eye.

Co-operation

Mr. Green endeavored to impress upon the people the importance of co-operation. He said he was not afraid to run up against any one man living; but when ten men were banded against him he had to go under; five men acting in unison were of more force than twenty as individuals. He remarked that when a dog entered a cattle yard, with lowered heads and fierce bellows he was driven out; the tiny sparrows congregated to drive off the blood-thirsty hawk, wolves, cattle and sparrows going together against a common foe. We should take a lesson from these, and as compact bodies, stand up against the all-greedy corporations.

Everything the farmer buys is the product of organized labor; all the way from the purchase of a cradle to that of a coffin this rule holds good. Our fathers gave us freedom; we have the ruling power bought by their blood, yet it has not been used. The Grain Growers' Association offers the grandest channel for the purpose of binding farmers together. It is not composed of religious factions, it is merely men on the land held together for a common purpose; that purpose being the bettering of the condition of their homes, wives and children.

Farmers Must Watch

The speaker then went on to show the slipshod manner in which the farmer sells his produce, weighing nothing; knowing nothing about the proper values of articles purchased; yet the man he buys from, weighs everything he buys from the farmer, and what he sells to him. The man on the land must keep a watchful eye on the competitive system.

The mellenium is not yet here. If the lamb lies down with the lion now-a-days he will get bitten. So is the farmer pinched and bitten all along the line. The reason is not far to seek. The agricultural class is a disintegrated mess, while their oppressors gladly join hands against the "lamb."

Mr. Green then laid the life membership plan before the audience. The collecting of the annual fee was a laborious task. One year an association flourished, the next it died and so on. The life membership plan gave it stability. The trust fund was a sum behind the organization, that would add force to the demand for our emancipation.

At the close of the address a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

T. M. EDDY.
Sec.-Treas.

Two Hundred Farmers' Meetings

Comprehensive Educational Campaign arranged for Saskatchewan

Preliminary announcement of meetings for season of 1910 with names of speakers and dates of meetings.

Circuit No. "A"

Lecturers—John A. Mooney, Vice-President, Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Regina. A. P. Stevenson, Dunston, Man. Wilcox, Jan. 31; Milestone, Feb. 1; Yellowgrass, Feb. 2; Griffin, Feb. 3; Midale, Feb. 4; Estevan, Feb. 5; Roche Perce, Feb. 7; North Portal, Feb. 8; Bienfait, Feb. 9; Roseview, Feb. 10; Frohisher, Feb. 11; Alameda, Feb. 12; Carnduff, Feb. 14; Carievale, Feb. 15; Elmore, Feb. 15; The meeting at Bienfait will be held at 10 A.M., at Elmore at 8 P.M. and at all other places at 2 P.M.

Circuit No. "B"

Lecturers—J. H. Fraser, Qu'Appelle, Sask. George Harvey, Indian Head, Sask. Sedley, Jan. 31; Francis, Feb. 1; Tyvan, Feb. 2; Fillmore, Feb. 3; Huronville, Feb. 4; Creelman, Feb. 5; Stoughton, Feb. 7; Forget, Feb. 8; Kiseby, Feb. 9; Arcola, Feb. 10; Carlyle, Feb. 11; Manor, Feb. 12; Wauchope, Feb. 14; Redvers, Feb. 15. All of the above meetings will be held at 2 P.M.

Circuit No. "C"

Lecturers—Angus McKay, Indian Head, Sask. Lumsden M. Ross, Indian Head, Sask. Lumsden, Jan. 31; Disley, Feb. 1; Bethune, Feb. 2; Chamberlain, Feb. 3; Bladworth, Feb. 4; Hanley, Feb. 5; All of the above meetings will be held at 2 P.M.

Circuit No. "D"

Lecturers—J. H. Fraser, Qu'Appelle, Sask. George Harvey, Indian Head, Sask. Tessier, Feb. 17; Laura, Feb. 18; Rosetown, Feb. 19; Zealandia, Feb. 21; Glenhurst, Feb. 22; Zentale Valley, Feb. 23; Outlook, Feb. 24; Broderick, Feb. 25; Loreburn, Feb. 26; Bridgeford, Feb. 28; Tuganlee, Mar. 1; Central Butte, Mar. 2; Brownlee, Mar. 3; Keeler, Mar. 4. All of the above meetings will be held at 2 P.M.

Circuit No. "E"

Lecturers—Duncan Anderson, Orillia, Ont. C. E. Platt, Tantallon, Sask. Tantallon, Jan. 31; Rocanville, Feb. 1; Welwyn, Feb. 2; Spy Hill, Feb. 3; Bangor, Feb. 4; Waldron, Feb. 5; Birmingham, Feb. 7; Punichy, Feb. 8; Kelliher, Feb. 9; Semans, Feb. 10; Tate, Feb. 11; Nokomis, Feb. 12; Venn, Feb. 14; Young, Feb. 15; Allan, Feb. 16; Viscount, Feb. 17; Elstow, Feb. 18; Floral, Feb. 19; The meeting at Semans will be held at 2.45 P.M. The one at Elstow will be held at 2.30 P.M. and the others will be held at 2 P.M.

Circuit No. "F"

Lecturers—Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina, Sask. George P. Campbell, Ellisboro, Sask. Scott, Feb. 1; Wilkie, Feb. 2; Perdue, Feb. 3; Normanton, Feb. 4; Saskatoon, Feb. 5; Asquith, Feb. 7; Unity, Feb. 8; Landis, Feb. 9; Kinley Feb. 9. The meeting at Landis will be held at 2 P.M.

SEND FARM PHOTOGRAPHS

Farmers of Saskatchewan! You have homes and farms just as good as those in any part of this Great West. It is the duty of every successful farmer to encourage his brother. Get a good photograph taken of your farm buildings and stock for publication in THE GUIDE. You will not only be helping yourself in this way, and your brother farmers, but you will also be helping your own paper.

Be sure to write on the back of the photograph a description of it, and then mail it to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

THEY WANT TO ORGANIZE

Please find enclosed post office order for 50 cents being quarterly dues ending Dec. 13th. from the Pleasant Valley G.G.A. The amount is small, but the prospects for the coming year are very bright.

My neighbor, Mr. A. J. Finch, has been appointed agent to sell shares for the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and a paragraph appeared in the Melfort News stating that he was organizer for the S.G.G.A. You will readily see the mistake, but the result was that in a few days he received letters from different parts of the district asking him to go and start a branch for them. He cannot afford to do this matter for nothing, and therefore has asked me to write you concerning the matter.

Melfort, Sask. ROBERT LAMB, Sec'y.

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Sounds big, but we have the figures to show for it. It was the result of a man investing \$50.00 in South Melville Addition. There are just as good opportunities open for you in this live Saskatchewan town. Two years ago there was not a sod broken in Melville; today it is a prosperous divisional point of the G.T.P. Write for free booklet, maps, etc.

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J. B. GOWANLOCK

517 McIntyre Block WINNIPEG, Man.

NO REDUCED RATES

We have received notice from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway that they will not be in a position to grant us the usual convention rates, as they are still operating under construction.

In consequence, it will be necessary for all delegates attending the convention from points on the G.T.P. lines to purchase return tickets, as it will be impossible for them to secure standard certificates.

DUBUC OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Dubuc Grain Growers' Association was held January 15. Messrs. E. H. Clayton and Ernest Kendrick were chosen as delegates to the Central Convention at Prince Albert.

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: E. H. Clayton, president; W. H. Trood, vice-president; J. S. Bobier, sec.-treas., an executive of six was also selected.

J. S. BOBIER.
Sec.-Treas.





MANITOBA SECTION

Approved Memorandum to Government

Plans submitted to Provincial Legislature for the Establishment of Government-Owned Elevators endorsed by Associations

At a special meeting of the Shoal Lake association called last week, the following resolution was passed: Moved by William Short and seconded by John Dandridge: "That we approve of the memorial as presented by the committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to the local government, re the system of Government elevators and are of the opinion that they should not recede from the position now taken."

OAK LAKE APPROVES

A largely attended and representative meeting of the Grain Growers' Association of the Oak Lake district was held at Oak Lake January 19. The meeting was addressed by J. G. Moffat, of Souris. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Smith and on motion, seconded by Mr. Montgomery, was unanimously carried.

"That we, the farmers of Oak Lake district in meeting assembled, do hereby heartily endorse the action of the Grain Growers' executive in the demand they have made on the government for government-owned elevators and an independent commission. We would also request that the executive drop all negotiations if the government insist on taking a referendum before complying with the request."

GLADSTONE'S SUPPORT

A meeting of the Gladstone Grain Growers' Association was held in the Municipal Hall on Jan. 15 to receive reports of delegates to Brandon.

W. P. Chandler gave a detailed report and Messrs. J. W. Hanna and J. Thompson also gave addresses. An interesting discussion followed, in which most of those present participated. It was the brightest meeting held for quite a while.

On motion of J. W. Hanna, seconded by R. McComb, a resolution was carried as follows: "That in the opinion of this branch the government should own and operate a stockyard and abattoir in Winnipeg, managed by the same commission that will control the operation of the government elevators or some other independent commission."

It was also unanimously resolved "That this branch heartily endorses the fair and equitable memorandum presented by the directors to the government for the operation and control of the internal elevators."

"That loan companies and other lenders of money on real estate security should be compelled to accept their money whenever the borrower is in a position to pay it, provided that three months' notice be given of the intention to pay."

"Also that the triennial inspection of real estate securities be dispensed with, thereby saving the borrower the \$15 fee charged for this inspection."

I am pleased to report that we now have a larger membership than at any time in the seven years' existence of this branch and good prospects of doubling our last year's membership.

W. P. CHANDLER,

Gladstone, Man. Sec.-Treas.

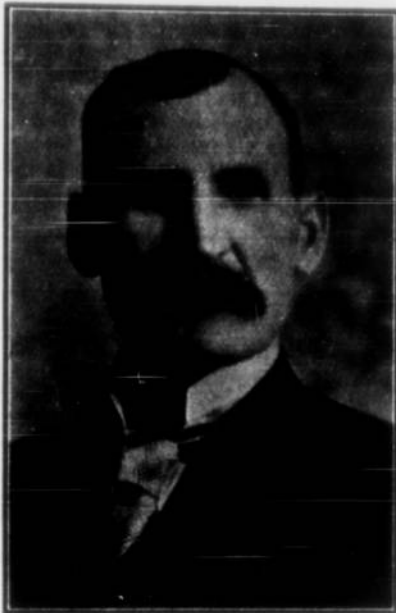
APPROVED AT KENVILLE

At the last regular meeting of the Kenville branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association a number of resolutions were passed, copies of which I enclose in order to show you that the Grain Growers of this district are taking a more intense interest in association work than ever before.

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association that the interests of the Grain Growers of the Swan Valley district would be better served by the formation of a county executive to be composed of one representative from each branch association in the valley. The duties of such executive to consist of arranging districts over which each

association shall work in securing crop reports; providing for speakers to reach outlying points, and for the more convenient approach of our legislative representatives.

"Resolved, further, that the executive of the Kenville branch be instructed to correspond with neighboring branches



W. H. English, Harding, Man.

with a view to securing a convention at some central point during February, 1910, for the purpose of forming such executive.

"Resolved, that the executive of the Kenville branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association be a committee to prepare a campaign to increase our membership by securing at least 90 per cent. of the farmers resident in the district as members of the association."

Expressed Approbation

"Resolved, that an expression of thanks is due to the Central Executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

FROM GILBERT PLAINS

At the regular meeting of the Gilbert Plains branch held January 8, several members spoke in hearty approval of the directors' actions. On motion of T. Embleson, seconded by W. Parker, the following resolution was carried by standing vote:

"That having carefully considered the scheme of government owned elevators as outlined in the proposition submitted to the government by the committee appointed by the Grain Growers' convention at Brandon, we believe the plan to be feasible, and in the best interests of the province; and it meets our hearty approval."

JOHN R. DUTTON,

Sec.-Treas.

ENDORSED AT SALEM

The Salem branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at its last meeting adopted a resolution approving of the memorandum presented to the Manitoba government. The members are looking forward to the time when government ownership will be an established fact.

ALEXANDER SUPPORTS THE COMMITTEE

A telephone message was received from Alexander, Man., that at a meeting of the Grain Growers' Association there a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the memorandum presented to the Manitoba government outlining a plan for a system of government owned elevators.

UNDIVIDED SUPPORT

At a well attended meeting of Miami branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers, the question of government ownership of interior elevators and memorandum submitted to government by the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers, was introduced by F. A. Collins and Wm. Dunn and the following resolution passed unanimously:

"That this association endorse the action taken by the executive in connection with government ownership of elevators."

"And, further, we desire at this particular time to assure our executive of the undivided support of this association

of the Grain Growers' Association. We endorse their demand for an independent commission. We urge the executive to withdraw from the negotiations with the government, should they insist on submitting a referendum to the people of Manitoba, as a large proportion of the people are not interested and will not be taxed to support the same." The above is copy of motion carried at our meeting today.

D. C. McMILLAN, President.

KILLARNEY APPROVES PRINCIPLES

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Grain Growers' Association at Killarney, January 19. On motion by Geo. Campbell and D. Filney: "That we approve of the principles of interior elevators as laid down by our executive."—Carried.

On motion by Howard Brown and John Lawrence: "That it is the opinion of this association that a commission should be appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the amount of wheat of different grades received at the terminal elevators, also the amount of each grade shipped out in order to arrive at the facts of this case, and in case irregularities are found to exist that our executive should proceed at once to have the Dominion government take charge of the terminal elevators."—Carried.

S. M. HAYDEN, Sec.

Killarney, Man.

HELD SPECIAL MEETING

Springfield branch of the Grain Growers' Association held an extra meeting January 19, and passed the following resolutions: Moved by J. M. Pool, seconded by George Willerton: "Resolved, that the Springfield branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association endorse the principle of government ownership of interior elevators, and also the memorandum to the Manitoba government."

ENTIRE APPROVAL OF BELMONT

At a meeting of the Belmont association held January 20 the following resolution was adopted, moved by J. McPhail, seconded by Guy Jenkins: "That the memorandum presented to the government by the committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association meets with our entire approval and we think it a very business-like and comprehensive scheme. And, further, we urge the government to enact the necessary legislation at the coming session of parliament to bring the scheme into effect in total."

F. A. SELWYN WEBB,

Sec.-Treas.

ASHVILLE ASSOCIATION BUSY

The Ashville association had a large



Barns and Stock of W. H. English, Harding, Man.

for their able work during the past year and that we congratulate them on their success in securing the support of the Manitoba government to the scheme of government ownership of interior elevators and that this association express their approbation of the pledge as outlined by Central Executive and that we believe said pledge should be used to cover public abattoirs and the securing of direct legislation.

VERNON LOAT, Sec.

Kenville, Man.

in their efforts to secure the same, as outlined by the memorandum submitted to the government."

C. F. SMITH, President

H. UMPHREY, Secretary

GRISWOLD SATISFIED

Moved by W. A. Leslie, seconded by A. E. Hill: "Resolved, that we, the Grain Growers of the Griswold subordinate association, do heartily endorse the elevator proposition, submitted to the provincial government by the exe-

volume of local work to attend to at its last meeting. This included agitating for a stock yard at that point, and securing a night service on the telephone. The report of the Brandon convention was read by the delegates and was received with great interest. There were several brief comments on the various phases of the report, and it met with the approval and appreciation of the association.

W. E. KEEFER, Sec.-Treas.

Festivities at Franklin

Banquet of Grain Growers an Overwhelming Success

(Neepawa Press)

Like all other dates, the thirteenth of January has come and gone, and with it the banquet—that great event in the history making of our village and community. It is a well known fact that the people of Manitoba have formed the habit of doing big things, and the Franklin Grain Growers' banquet was no exception, for, although it was got up on a fairly large scale, it lacked nothing, and passed off satisfactorily. The house of banquet was tastefully and appropriately decorated, the menu service and music of excellent quality and the toasts pithy and eloquent, while the local association received profuse congratulations from their distinguished visitors.

The speech-making got a good start when E. T. Farquhar proposed "Our Country and Province," for he touched on the evidences of great prosperity which Canada was giving to the world by constructing the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the Hudson's Bay Railway and the proposals for building the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay Canal. But Mr. Farquhar regarded character building as of equal, if not greater, importance in the making of a nation, and he hoped the Grain Growers' Associations would see to it that this phase of our progress was not overlooked. One contented settler was worth 200 pages of immigration literature and one honest man worth 100 miles of railway.

Mr. Malcolm's Views

E. H. Malcolm, M.P.P. for Birtle, regretted that in the early stages of railway development it had been found necessary or expedient for the C.P.R. to delegate its responsibilities in the matter of grain storage to subsidiary elevator companies for that course had led to great abuses and hardship to the farmers. It was now too late to call upon the railways to do this, and government elevators (both interior and terminal) was the only solution of present difficulties. It was gratifying to know the governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba had signified willingness to undertake this great work, and efforts would now be made to have the federal government perform its duty in the matter. As one of the Liberal opposition in the Manitoba legislature, Mr. Malcolm promised to assist the government in carrying out the great undertaking.

W. L. Belton assured the Grain Growers of his personal sympathy with their chief aims which he understood to be the elimination of middlemen as far as possible between the producers and consumers of farm produce, and also the purchase of farm supplies. He warned them to keep out of politics.

Perry Brown dilated at some length on the virtues of womanhood. At the conclusion of his eulogium of the fair sex in general, one of them stepped forward and presented him with a bouquet.

In proposing the toast "Our Legislators," Jno. Kerr said the success of all movements for the betterment of conditions depended on capable and honest legislators. He commended organization as essential to success. Only by this means could farmers combat the encroachments of organized railways, bankers, manufacturers, tradesmen and others.

W. Waddell, M.P.P. for Minnedosa, pointed out that half the present legislators of Manitoba were farmers, which accounted for the progress of legislation in their interests.

Dr. Roche, M.P., Talks

Dr. Roche, M.P. for Marquette, had come to the banquet to learn and not to instruct or entertain. He, however, spoke fluently of the greatness, the progress and prospects of Canada; and assured his hearers that irrespective of politics, the parliament of Canada was desirous of meeting the wishes of all classes of people. It was up to those desiring legislation to make out a clear case and there was no doubt that justice would be done them. He took occasion to dissent from that part of the proposal laid before the Manitoba government by the Grain Growers' executive which

asked for the naming of the commissioner which the government should appoint.

In proposing "The Press," T. Craig acknowledged its power, but complained that the daily papers were too much given to lying, and too often to the injury of the farmers' interests.

Responding, A. Dunlop, of the Neepawa Press, pointed out the wide divergence of purpose between the city and country papers. The latter were in close touch with the farmers and existed by the support of and to promote the interests of the farmers. He marvelled that so many farmers for the sake of a dollar or a little prejudice held aloof from the Grain Growers' Association or the local paper's subscription list, when their dollar in either case meant so much for their own good.

Speaking for the professions, Rev. W. C. Bunt showed that the farmers produce men for the highest places in all spheres of life—the ministry, law and medicine—as well as grain, cattle

Proposing the toast, "Provincial Grain Growers' Association," W. F. Sirett claimed credit was due the patrons of twenty years ago for some of the advanced legislation of intervening years, particularly the Grain Act. The necessity for maintaining that act had brought the Grain Growers into existence. Mr. Sirett pronounced himself firmly opposed to the proposals for government elevators. It was a big job of doubtful utility; it was class legislation.

Secretary McKenzie's Address

The speech of the evening was that of R. McKenzie, secretary of the provincial Grain Growers' Association. Notwithstanding all advice to keep out of politics, the Grain Growers were right into politics, but not party politics. How else could they secure favorable legislation but by taking part in politics? Their mission was to educate the public, and influence politicians in their behalf. And they were accomplishing something in that direction. The Grain Growers were not trying to make or break anybody, but to get justice for the producers of this country. Their program was education, co-operation, legislation. Mr. McKenzie noted that there were different kinds of farmers—men who worked the farms and men who worked the farmers. He regretted that it was mostly farmers of the latter class who were in parlia-



Threshing Scene on Farm of Frank Morris, South of Gilbert Plains, Manitoba

and horses. By its quiet simple life the farm was more favorable for the development of character than the town or city, with their incessant noise and extravagant habits.

As representing "Our Municipal Institutions," John Allan, reeve of Odanah, noted that in the rural councils the principles of the Grain Growers' Associations were in operation. There was direct taxation, direct legislation, and women enjoyed the franchise. The practise in Odanah was to have a ratepayers' meeting some time previous to nomination day so that the doings of the year might be reviewed and opportunity afforded for determining whether or not changes were desirable. Odanah was in a similar position to Langford—out of debt and money in the bank. Mr. Allan urged the women to organize for a betterment of their condition.

ment and in partizan politics. The natural instinct of the man who bought from the farmer was to buy for the lowest possible price, and those who sold to the farmers wanted the highest possible price. Hence farmers were organized to combat both—to get the most they could for what they produced, and to get as cheaply as possible what they had to purchase. It was right and proper that they should organize for this purpose, as all other interests organized for their special benefit. The Grain Growers' policy was not wholly selfish, however. If the farmers added \$100 each to their annual profits every interest dependent on the success of the farmer reaped some benefit. Hence the proposal for government elevators was not class legislation. It was for the general good. It would bring producer and consumer closer together and obliterate middlemen.

TO SECURE A SAMPLE MARKET

The Grain Growers of Manitoba realize that they are not securing full value for their wheat, through the present marketing system. The only way by which the miller can tell the milling value of wheat is by inspection of the sample. A sample market will secure for the farmers the actual value of the wheat, and will, to a great extent, eliminate the speculative element in the present marketing system. The only way by which an effective sample market can be provided in Manitoba is through public ownership of storage elevators. The commission controlling such a system would be strictly independent and in the office of the Commission a sample market would be maintained. Farmers having their wheat special binned in government elevators in the country would have samples of their wheat exposed on the sample market in Winnipeg. The millers would be able to tell at once the milling value of the wheat. Government ownership would insure the identity of farmers' grain being preserved and the grain being handled exclusively by the government officials would be protection for the miller who purchased on sample. The millers and the farmers would both benefit from the sample market. The only way to solve the difficulty is to have the elevators of the province owned by the province and operated by an independent commission. This is what the organized Grain Growers are asking of the government and the farmers throughout the country should support their Elevator Committee. Every local branch association should pass a resolution endorsing the action of the Brandon convention and thus strengthening the hands of their directors. The farmers must look to their own interests and see that they are unanimous in support of their directors. The government is prepared to help the Grain Growers, but the Grain Growers must show that they are united. Pass resolutions at your local branches and send them in to R. McKenzie, General Secretary, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Fluctuations of Wheat

No commodity fluctuated in price so much as wheat; yet no commodity should be so steady in price. These great and frequent fluctuations were due to monopoly and manipulation, and it was in the interests of the producer and consumer alike to break the power of these combinations. Mr. McKenzie then noted that in June, when the producers had none to sell, Manitoba wheat commanded the highest prices on the Liverpool markets, because of its intrinsic value. But in September, October and November while the producers were forced by various circumstances to sell, Manitoba wheat was the lowest priced wheat on the Liverpool market. Why was this? It was because of a gigantic monopoly in the purchase and export of Manitoba wheat, such as did not exist elsewhere; these monopolies, buyers and exporters, controlling all the storage facilities between the farm and the world's greatest market. People were told by the lying daily papers which got their cue from the men in the grain combine that heavy shipments from Russia had caused a decline of prices in Liverpool. But—strange fact is it not?—Russian wheat has commanded higher prices than the Manitoba product for the past four months. The fact is that the depression of Manitoba prices was brought about by the Winnipeg combination that contracted in June last, while Manitoba wheat was worth \$1.45 in Liverpool, to deliver millions of bushels of it in November at \$1.22. To do so at a large profit to themselves they hammered Manitoba farmers' prices down as low as 94 cents. This robbery was facilitated by the insistent collecting agencies of the varied interests allied with the grain buyers.

Benefits of Government Ownership

With government elevators (interior and terminal) this depression of prices could not be worked because it would then be possible for comparatively free trade in wheat. The Grain Growers' Grain Company could export in ship loads and sell the unmixed product of Manitoba farmers on the spot cash market for what it was worth as food every month of the year. Mr. McKenzie announced that if the federal government did not take over or construct terminal elevators the Grain Growers' Grain Company would have to have one of their own at Fort William, as it was now a certainty that the C.P.R. elevator could not be leased. Legislation had undoubtedly helped the farmers to some extent, but the crowning triumph of the farmers was in their co-operative marketing movement. The extension of this enterprise to such dimensions that neither the Ogilvies nor Lake of the Woods, nor the Pattens, nor Peevey's could hamper them, would prove the emancipation of the Grain Growers' of western Canada from the oppression of combines. Public ownership of elevators would give the farmers co-operative grain marketing company a clear track, and it was the duty of every farmer to work and vote for the carrying out of that policy. Mr. McKenzie declared that the Grain Growers' movement was so eminently fair and just and the present combines so piteously oppressive that no fair man who understood both would hesitate a moment about giving his sympathy and aid to the Grain Growers. It was not right that the buyer of grain should control the weighing and storage of it. Mr. McKenzie justified the demand of the Grain Growers' executive of the privilege of naming the commission that should control and operate the government elevators. The chief objections to the policy of government elevators was the probability of its becoming a gigantic political machine. This objection was removed by the suggested method of appointing the commission. It was radical, but it was necessary. Yet not so radical as some people argued, for the Montreal harbor commissioners were appointed by the federal government on recommendation of the Montreal board of trade. Anyway, was not the Grain Growers' Association as competent as the dictators of any political party to name the commissioners? It was by means of government elevators and special binning privileges that a sample market could be successfully worked in Winnipeg; and a sample market would prove a great boon to the Grain Growers.

Mr. McKenzie resumed his seat amid a storm of applause, and this most important epoch-making event passed into history.

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In addition to a splendid channel steel Drag Harrow we have one of the finest Disc Harrows on the market. It is well designed and we have every confidence in recommending it.

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The Diamond "E" Land Packer easily accommodates itself to uneven land and proves a valuable addition to your cultivating outfit.

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The Advance Single Disc Drill supplied by us this season merits our unqualified recommendation.

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The Eaton line is most complete, and prices exceptionally low.

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After the crop is in your fencing operations will cost less and prove of the most satisfactory nature by the purchase of Eaton Woven Wire Fencing, standard quality, of great strength and durability.

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Between seed time and harvest there is opportunity for building and you will do well to get Eaton prices on your lumber requirements, builders' hardware, etc.

MOWER

The Eaton Mower has proven its worth and you may purchase this implement with every confidence that it will prove satisfactory.

HAY RAKE

This is an all steel Self-dumping Rake, splendid for operating on uneven ground.

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Our line of Hay Carriers, Forks, Pulleys, Slings, etc., is complete in every respect. The outfits are easy to install with no complicated parts to get out of order.

BINDER TWINE

We are making preparations for a very extensive Binder Twine business this year, and will soon be in a position to quote 1910 prices.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers, where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

THE BUGBEAR OF SOCIALISM

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of November 10th, Mr. J. L. Sparrow, of Sedgewick, Alta., contributes a letter, which contains some excellent remarks on co-operation. It seems such a pity that a man of intelligence and sympathy like your correspondent should display a pet prejudice, without explanation or apology, as he has done in a certain paragraph of his otherwise admirable letter. He says, "I get the impression that your paper is inclined to develop along Socialistic lines for the interests of the farmers. I hope this is not so, and that you will confine the paper to the co-operative idea, which is really the secret of all the big successes in the world today."

Now, I am an ordinary ignorant person, who cannot see any difference in principle between Socialism and co-operation. Co-operation, which is the secret of big success, appears to me to be only an incipient voluntary Socialism. In other words, when co-operation becomes general and the co-operating majority decree that, for the safety and welfare of society, scrambling, commercial, competition must cease, then we shall have rank, red, bull-scaring Socialism, which will not, from its having been under the cacophonous name of co-operation, when in its transition stage, lack anything of the monstrosities ascribed to it by the quasi-sage councillors of mankind.

The question arises: Should THE GUIDE remain in the hazy plane of obscurity, doling out morsels of truth in the terms of our ignorance, or should it proclaim the eternal verities in the concise language of clarified thought and with pure logic?

Another phase of the question is: Should the producers of agricultural wealth let a shibboleth mar the development of the solidarity of labor? Socialism is the only solution of the great problem of poverty and riches, and organized Socialism does not advocate the abolition of peasant proprietorship, so it is the clear duty of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE and F. of L. to identify itself with the ideals of the awakening masses.

It is also the duty of men like Mr. Sparrow, leaders in their own little sphere, to cast petty prejudice aside and realize the responsibility of their position. True, their antipathies cannot stem the oncoming tide of progressive thought, but they retard its action.

It is to be hoped that THE GUIDE will not turn blind. We have a surfeit of blind guides.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Lloydminster, Alta.

[Note.—Here is another reader who deals with a complex subject. Educational work is needed, and our correspondent has presented some thoughts for those who disagree with him. Let the campaign of education proceed, but the farmers of the west must not lose sight of the vital problems that are near at hand, and in need of solution. Our readers are not a unit on the views expressed in this letter, but they are one in the determination to correct the present marketing systems and to secure fair treatment for the producer.—Editor.]

ON FARMERS' PROTECTION

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of January the 5th Mr. Copeland calls attention to a fact that should cause others, who have the welfare of the Grain Growers' Association at heart, to pause and consider if this should not be changed. Wolves in the guise of sheeps' clothing

have caused many well meant efforts to go astray. What folly is it to allow your opponent full access to all your meetings and debates if that knowledge is used for your destruction? Do the elevator or manufacturing interests allow an outsider to attend their meetings? I should say not. Then why allow others than farmers to become members? It is time for such foolishness to stop. Remember how hard it has been to attain our present position, and do not allow anything that is likely to injure our association's future usefulness to creep in.

The report of the stock shipper's meeting is another case in point. Last year the shippers solemnly declared that by July, 1909, all stock shipped into Winnipeg would be sold, fed and watered—and not "off cars." Have they kept to that agreement? The cattle and pigs are still being sold in the good old way, possibly because there is less trouble in dressing them when the beasts are starved empty. Who is to blame? One of the chief causes is a certain prominent member, a paid official of the C.P.R., who, whatever he may state to the meeting of the shippers, will do his very best to counteract their efforts behind their backs. If he did not do this, his position would soon be filled by another. The railway company would stand for nothing else. Remember the arguments he used in Ottawa last winter against the interests of the Alberta ranchers. Is it not folly to allow such people access to your plans before you attain your objects? Read Mr. Copeland's letter over again and see if he is not right.

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

SERVANTS AND MASTERS

Editor, GUIDE:—I have just become a subscriber to your paper, first one to hand. To say that I am pleased with it is to put it mildly. You certainly are not afraid to champion the cause of the farmer. I think there is no doubt that in a great measure credit is due THE GUIDE for bringing the question of government-owned elevators to almost a surety, and scaring the life out of the bogey "constitutional difficulties."

The "willingness" of the government to come to time, when it couldn't help itself, is only a proof of what the farmers can do by united effort. If the working-man and farmer would only realize that their interests are identical and work together, it would not be long before we could change the color of things in this country, as far as politics are concerned, instead of getting down on our knees and praying for our rights as we have to do now, and with no likelihood of getting anything except what the government like to hand out. We could make them realize that they—the government—are the servants, and not the masters, and would, of course, have to legislate as the people directed.

I notice a letter by Mr. Mabey in which he blames your paper for not being more radical in its views. He complains that THE GUIDE is not advocating anything to help the farm laborer or one who works for wages. While in a sense that may be true, still we all know that when the farmer is prosperous the effect is felt all over, by better conditions generally and better wages. In fact, there are "good times."

Then I think that we should not lose sight of the fact that government ownership of elevators is at least a step in the right direction, and we should help along

the good work with all our might to the end that ultimately we will see added to the list of publicly-owned enterprises, railways, telegraphs, coal mines, and all public utilities.

CHAS. TOWER.

Inglew, Man.

THE BETTER PLAN

The following letter has been sent by the Grain Growers' Grain Co. for publication in the Guide.

Gentlemen:—In reference to my car of wheat, No. 90652, shipped from Claresholm: I wish to say that I received a grade better than I was offered here, and also ten (10) cents more per bushel on 1,080 bushels, or \$108.00 on my car more than I could get by selling to the local elevators. I cheerfully recommend you company to any of my brother farmers. Wishing you every success.

JOHN STEVENSON.

Claresholm, Alta.

NON-PARTISAN FARMERS

Editor, GUIDE:—I think every sensible person will agree with "New Reporter" where he says in your issue, January 5: "The great benefit would be to get the Grain Growers' organized on political matters and educated to take their right place by having their own representatives in rural districts."

Why? Because our financial position—and thus our general welfare as a class—very chiefly depends upon our political actions. If we unite our votes, we can have our just rights. If we divide them we fall, hence the political muddle—or to be strictly accurate the "Partisan Muddle." The chief need of the farmers is that they be educated and organized into Non-Partisanship in their politics.

As at present farmers consist for the most part of liberals and conservatives. We should all be Independents, instead of virulent partisans. Hence the political muddle. Hence the party journals that now exist for the specific purpose of exciting partisanship of the worst kind. May common sense hasten the day when non-partisanship in political affairs will take the place of present campaign bigotry.

Some of us farmers and a few journals have worked many years for this end, and for a long while it seemed, almost without any encouragement of any kind, but it does seem to me that farmers and others are fast losing their political bigotry, and that the time is at hand that liberal and conservative "bossism," demanding its partisan pledges of its candidates to stand in with its leaders (who stand in with the privileged monopolists) will find themselves up against the Grain Growers' vote.

Yes, farmers are beginning to see that nine-tenths of them in the past put partisanship above good and clean government. The great majority of farmers are fairly decent citizens and would not be guilty of taking a bribe, or looking for a political promise of some future lucrative job; they would inwardly despise and vote against the candidate whose agent offered it.

If, instead of us having governments run by the political machines, if farmers who have been hitherto held up by the machine and clique bosses, will fully make up their minds to vote only for candidates who are true patriots, daring to stand for the common good, it is plain to be seen that the results from such a government would return to every honest toiler and producer a hundredfold more benefits than the paltry job, bribe or petty office in which benefit, not only the dastard, but the fair and decent citizen would likewise equally share.

Now, we farmers have before seeding starts, more time to think than during the busy summer and autumn. Will all my readers put down their thoughts on a bit of paper and tell the editor of THE GUIDE what they intend to do next polling time? Don't write your thoughts too hastily; try to think only for the good of the entire community. Reason it out with due deliberation; then write and say "I have come to the conclusion to be non-partisan in future."

FREDERICK KIRKHAM.

Saltcoats, Sask.

OPPOSES CANADIAN NAVY

Editor, GUIDE:—In view of all that has been said and written about a Canadian Navy it seems to me that the farmers the ones on whom the brunt of the burden will fall—are not being asked for their

opinion of this Naval policy. I do not think that any of the present premiers or M.P.'s or other "hi-faluting moguls" who do the nation's thinking (unasked) were elected on a pledge either to build battle ships or contribute towards the building of same, or contribute a battleship or even a rowboat to the mother country. I believe that all this naval howl has sprung up fungi-like in a very, very short time. I do not believe that the real needs and lack of protection for Canadian people have created this sudden demand for a Canadian navy. Now let us look a little into the weird mysteries of past naval prestiges. Great Britain has a gigantic navy costing the people millions of dollars each year. What do the people get in return for this enormous tax? First they get the privilege of reading in the big dailies in glaring headlines that "Dreadnought so-and-so can, with one of her turret guns, fire a projectile weighing about 1½ tons a distance of 22 miles." Now my farmer friends, let me ask you to read between the lines. This is what you will see, namely, that it takes about 1,500 pounds of powder to discharge one of these big guns. You are taxed to pay for this powder, my friend. Then again, your sons are called upon to man these huge instruments of pillage and murder.

Now, my farmer friends, the only thing a battleship can do is murder, and this murder in nine cases out of ten is not only murder but mutilation as well. Let me ask you to take a sober second thought then see if you will lend your aid to this scheme of murder, mutilation and destruction of property which our representatives at Ottawa are trying to force upon us. No, no, my farmer friends, frown it down, discourage it in every way. It is against our best interests, it is opposed to good religion, it is detrimental to good citizenship, it is a clog on the wheels of Christian progress. It is sired by individualistic selfishness and should be damned by public opinion. This navy they are forcing upon us, stamp it out!

H. G. AHERN.

Claresholm, Alta.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY WON OVER

Editor, GUIDE:—Please find enclosed \$1.00 for GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. I have been receiving sample copies, and it has interested me very much. I think the Grain Growers' Grain Company is a great thing and will soon be victorious all through the western provinces. I have not shipped any grain through it, but expect to next year, when I intend also to join the association. There are many others around here who intend joining another year. Wishing THE GUIDE and the Grain Growers' Association unlimited success, and with thanks for sample copies.

THOMAS RIDLEY.

Grayson, Sask.

MR. CURRAN'S LOGIC

Editor, GUIDE:—I read with interest an article by Mr. F. J. Collyer, in your issue of January 5th, and, while agreeing in the main with his views therein expressed, I take exception to his proposition contained in the concluding paragraph, namely:—"to provide storage and shipping facilities for our own grain."

Now, I cannot see why we should not ask the Government to supply such storage and shipping facilities, and for these reasons:—Is not the farming class the greatest wealth producer of this province, or, for that matter, of this country? Does not the success of every line of trade and business, profession and manufacturing depend upon the success of the farming class?

Is not the agricultural class the fundamental factor in our national structure?

Then why should we not ask the Government to give us something that we believe will better our condition, and indirectly, the condition of every other avenue of trade and society?

That was a beautiful idea of co-operation, but I doubt its feasibility. To be thoroughly effective, co-operation should include all the units which are interested thereby. If every man who grows and markets grain, had as broad and liberal a mind as I believe Mr. Collyer possesses, then the idea of co-operation in this respect would assume huge proportions.

But why should twenty-five or thirty per cent. of the farmers put themselves in a position of possible sacrifice, for the benefit of themselves, and the rest of the hundred, when at the present time

through the lack of interest or neglect, "the rest of the hundred," do not even send in their dollar per year to make our Association even more of a power for good than it is at the present time.

R. F. CURRAN.

Emerson, Man.

HIS EYES ARE OPENED

Editor, GUIDE:—I hail the weekly issue of your paper as an oasis in the desert. I am one of the million who have come into the country during the past decade and the Government has boasted about me; at least they have boasted that they induced me to come here. At that point their boasting comes to a very sudden conclusion.

I got one piece of solid consolation some time ago when I went to a local picnic. The principal speaker was our now ex-M.P., T. A. Burrows, Esq. He consoled the farmers present by telling them that if they could not get money to pay their bills it was no fault of theirs. "Look at your unearned increment," said he. If you were sitting in your easy chairs from one year's end to the other you would be making money. A voice from the crowd suggested that if we were represented at Ottawa by farmers things would be better. I was called on to the platform at the close of the meeting, suspected of being the cause of the interruption. "What's a good 'Grit' like you, Blain, kicking over the traces for?" It did me good to have the pleasure of telling him that the conditions under which I was compelled to live were unfitted for a free man.

I said to him, "Your government must have population in the country, why not bring in more people from Southern and Central Europe. There you will find what you are looking for."

Now, Mr. Editor, I am not without hope in the country. Here in the Swan River Valley we have soil second to none. The trouble is that the vampires have been sucking our blood for ten long years. Nor am I without hope that through time the enemy will vanish. Thanks to our united efforts we can today raise the cry of Robert the Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn. "On them, on them, they fail." When I interviewed the mighty man on the platform I knew something was wrong, but did not fully understand where the trouble lay. Since becoming a subscriber to THE GUIDE my eyes are opened.

This system of accepting nominees of the party machine has simply got to be stopped. It is the cause of the greater part of our troubles.

What a glorious heritage this country will be when the enemy is cast into oblivion! It will take some time to heal the wounds that he has made with his merciless tusks, but we are still young.

D. BLAIN.

Minitonas, Man.

TIME FOR THOUGHT

The following letter by Rice Sheppard, Vice-President of the United Farmers of Alberta, appeared in the Edmonton Bulletin on Dec. 30, 1909:

Sir,—An article under the above heading (Government Elevators) that is enough to make one feel very sick, just at Christmas time, prevents me, though it is late, going to bed until I have answered it; and one is the more sick to feel that such an article, so utterly misleading, should be found in a good Liberal paper. Now, sir, I must say that it is a disgrace to our province to print such stuff. I for one have always striven to put true statements before the public and the outside world, in respect to the productiveness of Alberta; that we can raise the best of wheat and oats, barley, etc., and besides have an ideal province for mixed farming. You in your article, for the purpose of protecting a government who do not want to do what the producers have asked them to do, state that unless we follow the mixed farming our land will soon be useless, and then you say worse, by stating that should the Alberta government build elevators we should neglect the feeding of stock and fill the elevators with grain of poor quality, to be sold abroad as Alberta grain, and so lower the credit of our grain. Sir, let me tell you, nothing will lower the credit of our province so much as will the fact that our papers and some other interested parties are putting up such stories as appear from time to time on such important matters as the elevator question, just to poison the minds of such that do not investigate and think for themselves. Do we not boast of having

twenty million acres of land that can be farmed, and that as yet only about one million is under cultivation? Have we not enough then, to grow both grain and stock, and to do a large export business in both? Have we not proven to the world that we can produce the best wheat and oats? Have we not taken the highest awards for both at the world's expositions? What about our oats at Paris, and our wheat at the world's fair? Does not our winter wheat take the top price in the world's markets? And just for the sake of protecting the elevator interests who, in the past, have made our grain growing unprofitable, and kept many of our farmers almost in poverty, and also for the purpose of protecting such as want to be our masters who really are our servants, you set about dishing up such stuff on the elevator question. I say we have got to have public owned elevators before the farmers will have any confidence. We have been robbed in the past, and once bitten twice shy. As to the cost of government elevators, you seem to know but little about that part of the proposition. Did the farmers ever propose that the government should pay the cost? No, they did not. We have always had to pay the cost, twice over, in dockage. And what we propose to do in the future, is to pay the whole of the cost just once, by paying all cost of handling and storage, and so save what in the past has been stolen from us? And what would be the result. Why, we should as farmers be able to subscribe for a daily paper and pay cash for our implements, buy a lot more comforts for the family, build houses instead of shacks, house our cattle in barns worthy of Alberta, instead of boasting that they live under a straw stack all winter; undertake to supply the university with boys and girls and also the agricultural college, provide the country with M.P.'s and M.P.P.'s as well.

One of our papers, I notice, said they had got the opinion of a successful farmer on the matter of elevators, and he thought that a plentiful supply of easy storage bins would have a tendency to lead some weak-kneed farmers out of the stock business. Do you listen to the opinion of one farmer rather than to the opinion of a farmers' association 5,000 strong? Is there any weight in numbers or not? Should the many be protected or a privileged few? Now, what I want you to get into your head is this: that if the government undertakes to build what we as an association asked for, a reasonable amount of storage, throughout the province, we as farmers will stand by our promise and pay all the cost out of the grain that is handled. Our grain has always had to pay the cost, and we expect it still to do so. We are not beggars, we are trying to improve conditions for the province at large, and for the life of me I cannot see why the papers and merchants are not with us in this matter. The only reason can be that they have not given it proper thought. Please pardon me, but do think. Thanking you for space,

I am, yours truly,

RICE SHEPPARD.

A STAUNCH SUPPORTER

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed please find \$1 renewal for your valuable paper. I regret not having sent it in sooner. I admire the stand you have taken relative to the elevator combine, and I consider that you have taken the lead in the manly way you have defended the farmers of this country. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the Grain Growers' Guide have done a noble work and I feel it is my duty as well as the duty of every farmer to stand by them to the end. Their reward is in sight. Wishing you a prosperous New Year,

J. A. HORAN.

Nutana, Sask.

UNLIMITED CONFIDENCE

Editor, GUIDE:—Please find enclosed \$1.00, my renewal for another year for THE GUIDE. I wish to say that I am much pleased with it and intend to stay with it.

I am no prophet, but venture to predict for it a greater future than any farm paper in Canada.

I am gratified to find that you are well able to take care of yourself in the controversial arena.

I am yours for the right.

CHAS. LONGMAN.

Deloraine, Man.

THE ONLY Butter Separator

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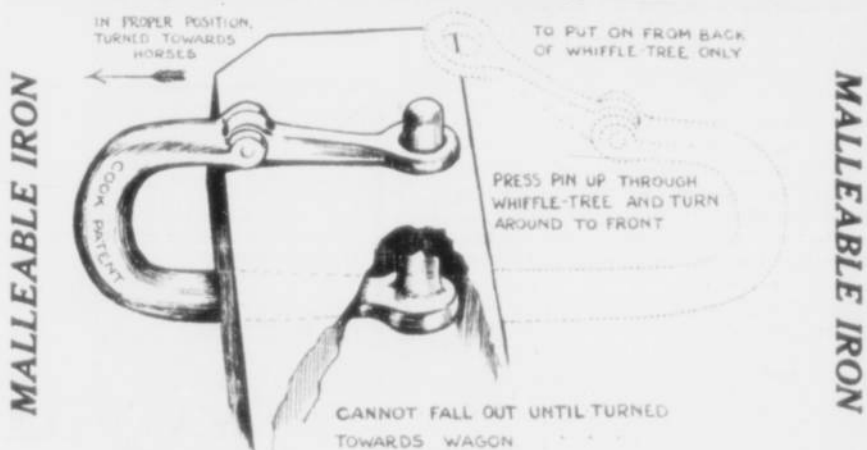
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FORMING A FIGHTING SQUARE

Editor, GUIDE:—One month ago there was organized at Aberdeen, Saskatchewan, a branch of the Grain Growers' Association, and already we have a large number of members. The farmers in this district are becoming active and have joined forces to fight the elevator combine. A great number of cars of wheat were shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, by the farmers of Aberdeen during this season, while personally I have shipped my grain to that company for the last three years. I am well satisfied with the results I obtained from them.

A. L. ISAAC.

Aberdeen, Sask.

SHORT AND SINCERE

Editor, GUIDE:—I think your paper is the best we get. It is a splendid publication for the farmer. Wishing you every success with your paper for this bright New Year.

JOHN HILL.

Tyvan, Sask.

PIONEERS

Editor, GUIDE:—I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper nearly three months and take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of, and thanks for, the good work you are doing on behalf of the farmers in this western country.

THE GUIDE comes into our homes as one of us. It is a pioneer as we are. It takes a position that all the other farm papers seem to me to have studiously avoided, namely, the marketing end of our business, and looks at it through the farmers' eyes or from his standpoint. The slogan of the farm paper has been "produce, produce," and when the crop reports of the year have been gathered in with the astounding totals, the editors have congratulated themselves that they had done their work well in educating the farmers to produce such enormous crops. And they have done well; but they have left well enough alone, now comes THE GUIDE and does better.

Someone has said: "That a thing well raised is half sold," but how often we have experienced the greatest difficulty in doing the other half of the selling. The farmer is to blame a good deal for this. As a rule, he does not concern himself enough about the marketing of his produce; he has been too willing to let the middleman attend to that part of his business, with the result that the middleman has become master of the situation. There may have been a time when it was necessary to have someone gather up the production of our farms and put them on the market; but the very conditions that have made the middleman's business so profitable, such as increased production, increased facilities for marketing, are the best of reasons why we should take over this business ourselves. What! Take his living away from him? No. There is still some wood to be sawn and a few other odd chores to do around the place. He need not starve if he wants to work; but I object to paying anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent. for his services in handling my products.

How are we going to alter these conditions? Co-operate. Have you got a few hundred bushels of grain to sell? You are not the only one; find the other fellow that has some of the same grade to sell. If it is enough to fill a car, you two can go to the other neighbors and get them to haul a load or two for you. In this way you can help yourselves and the whole community. Don't be afraid of having to haul a mile or two farther for the neighbors. We are not working by the hour at this game, but for the good, sound principle that will pay us the very best dividends. Our association has put this principle into practice in the past year to the entire satisfaction of those who have joined hands together.

GEORGE PENSOM,

Sec., Greenwood Farmers' Ass.
Lloydminster, Sask.

WEIGH YOUR GRAIN

Editor, GUIDE:—The elevator men at this point are all in the fight to keep the grain from the Grain Growers' Grain Co. They cut the rates for loading grain, if you will allow them to ship, and the commission is—well just out of

sight. I had a car placed on the siding a few days ago, the platform was full and I was to load flax. I could not load from the ground, therefore I was compelled to loose my car or else load through an elevator. I was putting in some few hundred bushels of flax and the balance of the car of oats. Their terms to me were 3/4c. on flax for loading if I sold through them but 1 1/4c. if I shipped it myself, and 1c. per bushel on oats if sold through them and 1 1/4c. if I shipped them.

How is it that it cost more to handle grain that is to be shipped by the farmer than it does if shipped by the elevator company? A few days ago I met a farmer of this district, who told me he had been putting flax into one of the elevators and had weighed each load the elevator man weighed. It tallied about right until the last load, but, behold when he got his ticket from the town scales, there was a difference of seven bushels, or about that. So said my friend, "I thought that a little too thick and took the ticket to him and he gave me another ticket for eight dollars and twenty-five cents (\$8.25)."

Now I could not say that this was anything but accidental. Accidents will occur in the best of regulated (?) elevators. Farmers use the town scales, not because the elevator friends wish to "do you" but just because accidents will happen and it is well to be on the safe side. Beware of the accidental difference.

RUBEN R. TEGART

Rouleau, Sask.

APPRECIATION

Editor, GUIDE:—Please find enclosed \$1.00 subscription to THE GUIDE for 1910. It is one of the best papers for the farmers of the West, as we have learned more of the working of the grain buyers and the Exchange in one year than we could have learned any other way.

W. W. SHIRLEY.

Swan Lake, Man.

WOULD NOT MISS A COPY

Editor, GUIDE:—Find one dollar enclosed for renewal of subscription to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, for in its columns we read the news and market reports which can be relied upon. Thank you for continuing the mailing of the paper, though my subscription had run out. I would not like to miss one copy of it.

E. B. BULLOCK.

Totonka, Man.

KEEPING POSTED

Editor, GUIDE:—Please find enclosed \$1.00 for renewal of subscription to THE GUIDE for the year 1910. I prize it so much, owing to being able to get posted on the main topics of the day in such a small space.

NOAH CHANT.

MacGregor, Man.

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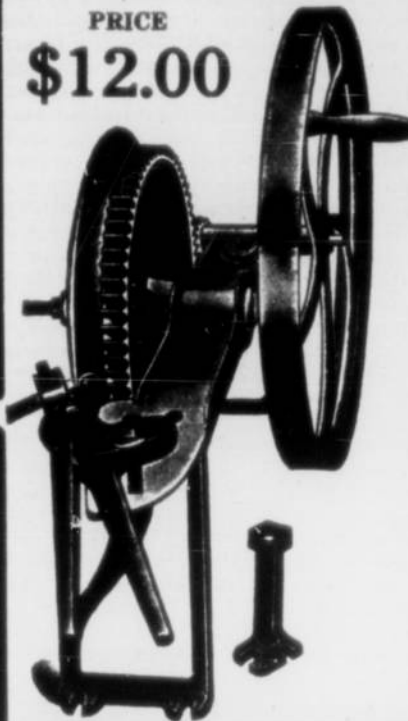
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SUNSHINE IS WINNING

Dear Friends:—As my space is limited this week, I will confine my talk to telling you about headquarters and leave business for another week. The new Sunshine headquarters which we have just acquired will prove a blessing to many lonely hearts. Every day fresh cases of distress are coming to hand and all so pitiful that our hearts ache to help them at once. We have decided that in order to do this, we must send out emergency collection cards and as the funds obtained from this source become exhausted, we will keep replenishing them, so that no call for help may go unattended. We had a splendid gathering at headquarters on Thursday evening at which the work was discussed in its various phases. We have arranged a system of relay by which the ladies will take turns of two hours each in being in attendance at the office. Headquarters are now open each day from 10 a.m. till 9.30 p.m., and are proving a haven of rest for girls without a home. At the same time it enables them to cultivate the spirit of kindness by working for others. We have always plenty of garments in the making; letters to be answered; books to be packed, and visits to be paid to our sick and lonely ones. The Sunshine Movement has spread to all parts of the west and the mail is simply appalling. Although two assistant secretaries have kindly given their assistance since December 20, I am still two hundred letters behind. We have been grateful indeed for the piles of good cheer sent both from town and country readers, and I am sure that you will all be gratified to know that hundreds have been made happy by the gifts you have so kindly sent. The Sunshine work has been indeed beautiful and will draw us closer in the loving bond of fellowship.

Sowing Kindness

I will give you an idea of how the work is conducted. One lady will come in and perhaps bring two stamps; then off goes a bundle of mail. Another will come in with two sets of milk tickets; someone will bring flannellette and other material to be made into clothing. One firm sent in fifty-two and one-half yards of flannellette, and a half dozen ladies are now busy making up this material into small garments for our maternity boys. Our ladies who visit the sick come in to report and furnish a list of what is necessary for each particular case. We at once set the wheels in motion to obtain the necessary help. One poor woman and her two children wanted a home and came to the headquarters on a Saturday; by Tuesday she and her two little ones were placed in a good home. Here is another woman who needs a skirt badly; again, there is a call for comforts for a crippled child; a blind girl is brought in next; and so the day goes on. We are planning to give a concert in the near future when we expect to procure sufficient funds to help us with the spring work.

On a previous occasion I have told you of Mr. England. This poor fellow was hopelessly crippled for three years, and was about to go to the Home for incurables, when we heard there was a fighting chance, and so collected enough to send him for a time to The Harrison Hot Springs. Now he has actually gained 5 pounds and will, the doctor thinks, make rapid improvement. Now more funds are necessary to help this poor fellow, and if each reader would only send a small amount or send for a collection card, to make up a donation among friends, we would soon have enough to keep this man at the Springs for a little time longer. He has a wife and two babies, and at the present time his wife is going out to work daily. The Sunshine Society assists her by sending provisions and other necessities.

We are desirous of forming Sunshine Societies in all three of the western provinces and would like to have the co-operation of all readers. A letter addressed to The Sunshine Headquarters will bring full information.

"MARIE"

AT SCHOOL

I like to sit in school and look
At all the girls I know,
When every head above a book
Is bending very low.
They are so much alike, you see,
And yet so different, too,
For some have eyes of brown, like me,
And some have eyes of blue.

When we're admiring Marguerite,
Whose braids are long and fine,
She says she thinks that curls are sweet,
Like Josephine's or mine.
But Josephine and I believe
Straight hair is lovelier,
And look at Marguerite and grieve
We are not more like her.

And some have shiny flaxen hair;
And others brown or black;
Some wear it short and others wear
Two pigtailed down the back.
And some have bows of ribbon gay,
Hair parted on the side;
But every girl likes best the way
Some other's hair is tied.

Just think, if all the little girls
Could, wishing, change their state,
Then all the pigtailed would be curls
And all the curls be straight.
And I should look like Marguerite,
And Marguerite like me,
And every day at school we'd meet—
How funny it would be!

St. Nicholas.

WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Clothing of every description for men women and children; beds, bedding and blankets; sheets and pillow cases; material for making garments; provisions, etc.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Mrs. England, 394 Harbison Ave., Elmwood, Winnipeg.

Frank Snares, 34 Brantford St., St. James, Winnipeg.—Books and postcards.

Mrs. Buso, 422 Higgins Ave. (both husband and wife tubercular cases).—Eggs jellies, chickens, etc.

Mrs. McGuire, 713 Stella Ave. (husband underment operation; wife and three small children left destitute).—Send material Sunshine.

HIS PLAYMATE

If ever I ask sister Liz to romp and play with me,

She says, "I have to study now—p'raps bye and bye—I'll see;

I'm trying for a prize at school—I'm almost sure to win it—

I'm very sorry, Bobby, but I haven't got a minute!"

And if I talk to father when he comes home late at night

An' ask him if he thinks my model engines working right,

He suddenly gets awful bored, and says it seems a pity

He can't be left in peace, when he's been working in the city!

But if I go to mother, she has always time to play.

She doesn't seem to find that I'm the least bit in the way.

She's never flurried, tired or cross, like dad and sister Lizzie,

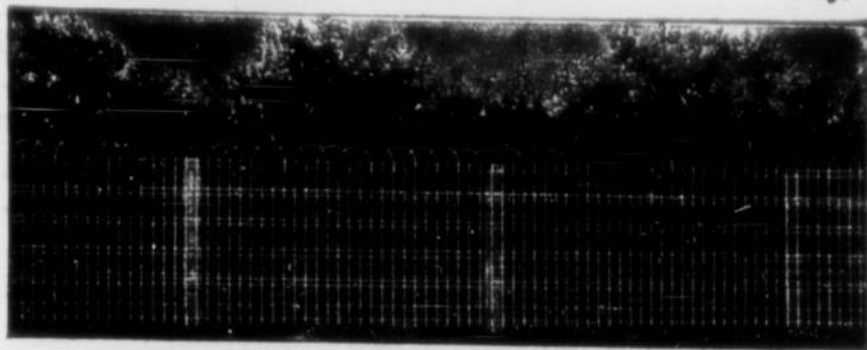
An' yet she gets a lot more done—she's always awful busy.

She washes, makes and mends the clothes; she dusts the rooms and cooks;

She gets things nice for daddy, and helps Lizzie with her books,

An' though she's got all this to do, she's never cross or snappy,

For every second of the day she's making some one happy.



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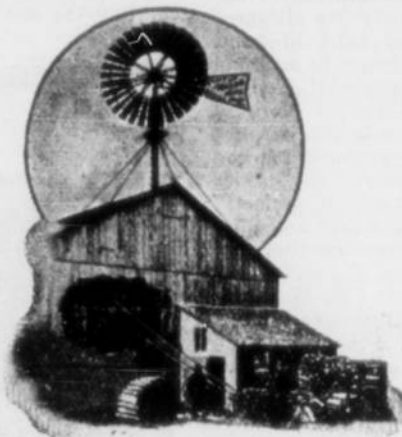
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Woman's Sphere in Life and Labor

::: The Quest for Ideas :::

A Bevy of Opinions from a Vivacious Correspondent

Editor, Woman's Sphere:—Your letter under the heading "Which shall it be," in the Grain Growers' Guide of December 29 should meet with a response from every woman in the west. You say that "so far, only three or four women have indicated that they ever saw the Woman's Page." What about the men? Do not be discouraged, we see it alright and so do the men. Does it ever strike you that the Women's Page in a farm paper; the story pages and the children's pages are read by the men and boys, as well as by the women and girls, and that the "solid" reading in the rest of the paper is perused by the women just the same as it is by the men? Not only that, but the whole family and the stranger within the gates, look eagerly for, study the meaning of, and laugh heartily, singly and in chorus over the cartoons. The Guide's cartoons are the best yet. Even the farm women can see the point.

What I wish to emphasize is that the whole farm paper is for the farm woman, and if she is not interested in any of it but what usually appears on the Woman's Page, there is something lacking; shall I say in the woman? We all agree that there are parts of farm life and literature that appeal more to us than to the average farmer, namely, that which pertains to our special line of work in home making, but as a rule you can not separate our interests, nor our reading matter. Should we discuss the topics you suggest and they are all perfectly proper topics, you will find they are quite as interesting to the men as they are to us and we like to hear a man's views also on such topics as "Votes for Women," "The Dower Law," "Homestead Law" and "Consolidation of Schools."

Favors Serial Stories

The short story and the serial will both be interesting to the whole family; men as well as women. It is suggestions you want, I take it; then regarding the serial story, there are many of us living hundreds of miles from a public library and new books are seldom seen. What better way to give us all a chance to read some of the best of the new books than by running them as serials in this paper. I would like to read Canadian stories by Canadian authors. Short stories of Western Canada, true to life, are always appreciated. The review of R. J. C. Stead's new book of poems, The Empire Builders, and his "Homesteader," though not appearing on the Women's Page of THE GUIDE must have been read and re-read. The latter poem especially will appeal to every homesteader's wife:

"They say there is wealth in the doing
That royal and rich are the gains
But 'tisn't the wealth I am wooing
So much as the life of the plains."

There is not a woman of us all, but knows the above to be true, and many a lone bachelor would ask his sweetheart to come from back east, from the States or from over the sea, if he realized how little she cared for his future wealth.

"So much as the life on the plains," providing he would give her a chance to taste of the joy of that life.

By all means give us poems such as these, not necessarily on the Women's Page.

The Name Alright

"Women's Sphere in Life and Labor." That is rather a fine looking title and I do not think we can improve it, even though it is rather difficult to discover what really is "Woman's Sphere in Life and Labor." It strikes me that there is no phase of life but what she beautifies.

Let us have paragraphs on the work being done by women. Half the women do not know how the other half live. For example, who has not read Hood's "Song of the Shirt?" And we have wasted pity on the modern factory girl, thinking what a hard, unwholesome life she must live, running a sewing machine all day, at a very small sum per dozen shirts. The reality in the present day

means a large, well-ventilated, well-lighted room, and sewing machines run by power. The worker has but to throw her machine into gear, set in her work, which is already cut and keep it straight. She cannot work overtime, as the power is shut off. It is true that she can make a great number of garments a day and earn fairly good pay. Some other girls earn their living by sewing on buttons and similar work.

The factory girl gets a half holiday on Saturday and is usually the picture of health, by her long quick walk to work, morning, noon and night; and by working in well-ventilated rooms.

If there is a moral in the above to the farm girl it is get out in the fresh air and keep your window open when indoors. The moral for the farm women is, buy your clothing ready-made as the manufacturer has better means for buying goods cheaply and has his machinery work rooms, and labor, so arranged that it takes less time, consequently less money to make up a dozen pieces than for the farm woman to make one. We can usually buy a ready-made skirt cheaper than we can buy the material of which it is made.

fond of two things—a bottle and an argument. Having become engaged in the latter on this day of the picnic, he broke the former over the head of his opponent and was haled away to the lockup. The young people called a hasty meeting and appointed a committee to wait upon Squire Nugent to secure the release of the "music" if possible. The squire was hearing Joey's case when the committee arrived. The spokesman respectfully explained the absolute necessity of Joey's presence at the picnic that day.

"That's a good soul, squire, I've me go," put in Joey.

The squire took down a ponderous lawbook and began thoughtfully to turn the pages.

"If you're looking for the legal authority coverin' my case, squire, ye'll find it in Byron," the prisoner suggested.

"Can you quote it?" asked the magistrate, with a twinkle in his eye.

"Aye, so I can," Joey promptly retorted. "It reads, 'On with the dance; let Joey be unconfined.'"

The squire adjudged Byron a competent authority, and Joey was unconfined.

A CLUSTER OF SMILES

Miss Clara Evelyn McHugh, a teacher in one of the Topeka schools, read at



"With Rippling Cheer."—Lovell

Will some one tell me what is the reason lamp chimneys suddenly crack? When the lamp is burning, ours always crack lengthwise of the chimney. Sometimes a long narrow strip will fly out; sometimes the crack will continue up and down in curves until the chimney is surrounded. If there are any extra strong glasses manufactured they do not come this way. Some one come quick and tell me the cause and the cure.

M. E. GRAHAM.

Lea Park

HIS LEGAL AUTHORITY

There was consternation among the young folk. The "music" for the dancing at the picnic in the glen had got into trouble. No one ever considered any other "music" but Joey the fiddler. He was indispensable, but he was also erratic. In the old country Joey had been a schoolteacher and a man of considerable learning, but here he had fallen into evil ways. He was over-

a recent teachers' meeting from a quaint collection of examination answers that she had been gathering for some years.

The gems of Miss McHugh's collection were:

"A blizzard is the inside of a hen."

"The equator is a menagerie lion running round the earth."

"Oxygen is a thing that has eight sides."

"The cuckoo never lays its own eggs."

"A mosquito is a child of black and white parents."

"Primitive women had bigger waists

Than ours," said the fair Miss Charms

"Ah, yes," said Ann, "but primitive man They tell us, had longer arms."

Mrs. Sharp: "Have you filed those divorce papers for me?" If so I want you to stop them at once."

Lawyer: "Have you made it up with your husband?"

Mrs. Sharp: "Good gracious, no. But he's just been run over and killed

by a motor-car, and I want to sue the owner for damages."

"But surely you are not going to marry him until you know all about him?"

"My dear, if I knew all about him I mightn't want to marry him."

"It is a woman's lot to suffer in silence," she remarked. "I should put it differently," rejoined the mere man. "How, pray?" "A silent woman suffers a lot."

PRECISENESS MAY DEFEAT ITSELF

"We see many homes," says a woman writer "in which preciseness defeats the very purpose for which it was instituted. There is such a thing as having the children, the home manners, the home table, even the placing of the home chairs, too precise."

"A little of the romphishness of the children of the homes of pioneer days, is not a bad thing to have in any home. Cheery laughter, voices not sepulchral in enunciation, tone and home atmosphere. Too much preciseness causes a minute fineness in manners that is ridiculous. It may even transform itself into hypocrisy."

"This habit of strained preciseness may become a disease. We recall the fond mother who, anxious to always have her children correct, kept a dictionary at the plate of each on the dining table. Whenever a word was incorrectly used, or could not be correctly spelled, the obedient children turned to the authority. As they were lively children, they soon found they were getting more dictionary than food, and a revolt followed. The mother appealed to a friend, learned in simple things.

"My dear madame," he replied, 'the dictionary has its place in the library, but at the table only the most natural, simple instincts should prevail.

"A soldier's heels come together with precision when he salutes, but the soldier is quite an automaton. We wish obedience and correctness from the child but not automatically. Spontaneity, should be encouraged in the young mind, even if some precision is lost."

APART AND YET TOGETHER

I know a garden where the lilies gleam,
And one who lingers in the sunshine there;
She is that white-stoled lily far more fair,
And oh, her eyes are heaven-lit with a dream!

I know a garret, cold and adrk and drear
And one who toils and toils with tireless pen
Until his brave, sad eyes grow weary—then
He seeks the stars, pale, silent as a seer.

And ah, 'tis strange, for desolate and dim
Between these two there rolls an ocean wide;
Yet he is in the garden by her side,
And she is in the garret there with him!
—ROBERT W. SERVICE.

THOUGHTS FROM MRS. CRAIGIE

When women love exceedingly, they do not recognize it as a temptation. They think it the supreme blessing of their lives. When they renounce it, they do so for the man's sake—not for their own. This is the history of all women who have loved with any depth. It is, perhaps, the one sure test of their earnestness.

A woman is exactly like your shadow: run away from her and she follows you; run after her, and she flies from you. That is an old saying. It is true so long as she does not love the man. And when she loves the man—well—then she ceases to be a shadow. She becomes a living thing.

A woman never considers love and passion as an abstract. It is associated always in her imagination with the man or with the men she has loved: with the man or with the men who have loved her. Love is the person and ways of her lover; and the subject—its significance, its philosophy—depends wholly on the quality of her own affection and on her experience of men in the character of wooers.

THE LAST GREAT PRIZE

As we grow older, and the shadows begin to lengthen, and the leaves which seemed so thick in youth above our heads grow thin and show the sky beyond, and as those in the ranks in front drop away, and we come in sight, as we all must, of the eternal rifle-pits beyond, a man begins to feel that among the real precious things of life, more lasting and more substantial than many of the objects of ambition here, is the love of those he loves and the friendship of those whose friendship he prizes.

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Women love more wildly and intensely than men, because they lead purer lives and are more ignorant of those crude physical laws the half-knowledge of which vitiates so much modern psychology. If men lived, as a rule, as most women live, they too would place love first in their existence. Passion like the sun-ray which consumes a flower and merely stimulates a weed, burns fiercely in the innocent, although it affords the experienced an occasion only for amused self-inspection. This is why that April unconscious poetry of life, known as first love, is touched with an irresistible charm which will sweetly haunt memories the least accessible to dreams, and natures the most stubborn before beauty.

THE POOR

Honor be to all honest conditions of human life, and to that of honest poverty among the rest. Let the poor only turn their misfortunes to the improvement of themselves: let them presume not to think that suffering authorizes them to commit crimes, or to foster hatred; and they cannot wholly be unhappy. Never, however, under any circumstances, ought we to be severe in our judgment of them. Have deep compassion upon the really poor, although they are often goaded by impatience even to rage. Consider how hard a thing it is to suffer extreme want on the highway or in the hovel, while within a few steps the wretched man beholds his fellow-creatures, splendidly arrayed and daintily fed, pass by him. Forgive him, if he have the weakness to regard you with malice, and relieve his wants because he is a man.—Coleridge.

WOMEN EXPERTS

Mrs. S. Q. Porter, of West Plains, is considered the best farmer in Missouri. She has 240 acres under cultivation.

Miss Blanche H. Tuott, of Buffalo, N.Y., probably the leading woman machinery expert of America, has demonstrated that the feminine brain can grasp the intricacies of cogs, wheels and bolts as readily as it can put to use the needle and thread.

Face the world with your heart forward, and your backbone straight.

PLANTS IN THE SICK-ROOM

The question is often asked "Is it right to have plants in the sick-room," or shall we sleep with our flowers?

Of course the point is not whether one is asleep or awake in a room with flowers for flowers, if hurtful, would injure just the same whether one were sleeping or waking. The point is, shall we have flowers in our sleeping rooms at night.

Aside from the soothing, cheering influence of growing plants and flowers

in the sick-room it is claimed that the daylight acts through the green tissue of the plants, so as to really make fresh oxygen in the air of the room, by breaking up the carbonic acid gas, which the ill person breathes out from his lungs, therefore plants in daytime help to ventilate the sick or any other room.

Plants in the sick room at night is a very different matter. They, without the sun or daylight, give off poisons too, and help to spoil the air just as a person does whether sick or well, but not to the same extent of course.

If the sick person is very fond of flowers and hates to part with them even for the night, keeping the room well ventilated would make it quite safe to indulge this cheerful fancy.

THE SECRET OF BEING HAPPY

I.

Wouldst thou be wretched?

'Tis an easy way:

Think of but self, and self alone, all day;
Think of thy pain, thy grief, thy loss, thy care,
All that thou hast to do, or feel, or bear;
Think of thy good, thy pleasure, and thy gain,
Think only of thyself, 'twill not be vain.

II.

Wouldst thou be happy?

Take an easy life:

Think of those round thee—live for them each day;
Think of their pain, their loss, their grief, their care;
All that they have to do, or feel, or bear;
Think of their pleasure, of their good, their gain;
Think of those round thee, 'twill not be in vain.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Buns.—One cup scalded milk; one third cup butter; one third cup sugar; one yeast cake, dissolved in one quarter-cup lukewarm water; one half-cup raisins, stoned and chopped; one teaspoon lemon extract; one half-teaspoon salt; flour.

Add half the sugar and salt to the milk; when lukewarm, add dissolved yeast cake, and one and one-half cups of flour. Cover and let rise till light; add butter, remaining sugar, raisins, lemon extract and flour to make a stiff batter; let rise, shape like biscuits; let rise again and bake. If wanted glazed, brush over with beaten egg before baking.

Fruit Rolls or Pin Wheel Biscuit

Two cups flour; four teaspoons baking powder; half teaspoon salt; half cup stoned raisins, chopped; two tablespoons butter; two-thirds cup milk; two table-



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spoons sugar; two tablespoons citron, finely chopped; one-third teaspoon cassia.

Mix as for baking powder biscuits; roll to one-fourth inch thickness, brush over with melted butter and sprinkle with fruit sugar and cassia. Roll up like a jelly roll, cut off pieces, three-fourths inch thick. Place on buttered tin and bake in hot oven fifteen minutes. Currants may be used instead of raisins and cassia.

Cookies: Thin and Rich

One cup butter; one cup sugar; three eggs; all beaten to a cream. Use just enough flour to mix and roll very thin. Nice for 5 o'clock tea.

TO REMEMBER

For a tickling cough, mix equal parts of honey and lemon juice with warm barley water and sip it when the cough troubles you.

Whip cream in a pitcher instead of a bowl to do it in half the time and without spattering.

In the making, candy and coffee are both improved by a small pinch of salt.

Dates and figs cut in small pieces and served with plenty of sugar, make a tasty accompaniment to a dish of rice boiled in milk.

HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES

If a Chinese sailor rescues a drowning man, he is bound by Chinese law to keep him and feed him for the rest of his life.

In Glasgow, over half the population live more than two in a room.

In nearly every street in Japanese cities is a public oven, where for a small fee, housewives may have their dinners and suppers cooked for them.

A school for fathers has been started in a London suburb.

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Improve The Country School

Continued from page 10

Each of these schools had from five to six teachers and had High School departments, and many of the older children who could not afford to leave the farm and pay the expense of going to the city or town school came out to these consolidated schools. This was a repetition in Canada of what had occurred in the United States.

Now to our own province of Manitoba. Some five years ago the education department began to inform our people about this new proposition and at that time a consolidation took place at Holland and at Virden. These two are still going and we are informed with every satisfaction to the people. At Holland two districts consolidated and transportation was put on. Four van routes were operated for four years and a fifth was put on last year. Some 82 children are being drawn from the country districts to the school in the town of Holland and are going there regularly. The chairman of the School Board informs us that nearly every available child in the district is going to the school and going regularly. The van routes vary from two and a half miles to six miles, and are operated regularly. The school district provides the vans and hires a man (by tender) to operate them. The children get the advantage of a graded school and the older ones take High School work.

The teachers are found to be better in all these consolidated schools and are on a par with the teachers in the town or city schools. With a better plant and equipment, better teachers, more scholars, and regular attendance, can the result fail to be better? In all cases it is beyond any doubt better, and we begin to see how the educational opportunity of the city child may be brought home to the country child. Nova Scotia has now some twenty-two consolidated districts in operation, and New Brunswick four, with schools equipped like the Macdonald Demonstration Schools. It is not reported what Ontario and Prince Edward Island have done so far. In Manitoba the work is going on and we find that there are already some six new consolidated districts in operation and nine more ready to go into operation as soon as they can get their buildings and plant ready. Two of these have already voted money by-laws for \$10,000 each to build a four roomed school in each consolidated district. But there are many places where it will not be practicable to form consolidated districts and in these the people must make an effort to improve their one-roomed school. This can be done by a little interest and attention and organization, as has already been done in many cases, and transportation may be put on for the more distant children and, indeed, for adjoining districts. This is being done in many places in our province with most striking results. Here is one case, and others are similar. In 1909 McKinley school district made an agreement with its neighbor, Bridgen, that McKinley would close its school and transport its children to the Bridgen school, thus making a larger and better school. See what happened and remember that Bridgen district in which the school was situated and which the people were near by had no transportation.

Month	BRIDGEN		McKINLEY	
	No Tr'p'tion	With Tr'p'tion	No Tr'p'tion	With Tr'p'tion
1909	Enr'd	Av. Att.	Enr'd	Av. Att.
March	14	11.39	10	9.43
April	Teacher sick most of time		School closed	
May	12	7	12	10.37
June	14	6.9	12	9.45
Aug.	8	5.47	9	8.23
Sept.	10	3.78	9	8.76
Oct....	12	4.58	12	9.97

Silver Plains and Willow Heights school districts operate in like manner for past five years and the attendance of the transported district has been nearly 100 per cent. or perfect. The secretary of the district informed us that during the recent very cold and stormy week in December last their school van went every day to school and got through all right. The van drivers are placed under bonds to make the trips and they get through somehow. The vans go, when under bonds, in weather and under conditions that the farmers

themselves won't face. Here is a plan for the consideration of our Manitoba farmers and will they continue to neglect the best crop of the farm—the education of the children—when the opportunity lies at their door to improve it? If our other organizations of the farm are to progress and retain their influence, it can only be through the better education of the country children. The country school must be made as good and efficient for its purpose as the best country home and its surroundings are for its purpose. It is being done elsewhere, will our enterprising farmers of Manitoba be one whit behind their enterprising neighbors? We think not.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IN GERMANY

Continued from page 8

his service, and the certainty of being promoted regularly, and of having a pension upon his retirement, make the public service more attractive than a private one could be. The present emperor has the passion for efficiency which was the most eminent quality in Frederick the Great. The Emperor trusts, and in every possible manner honors, the civil servant who has done an exceptional thing. As Mr. Bryce says of Frederick, it was not enough for this great man that a thing was well done, but that it must be done in the best possible manner. The qualities and the efficiencies that are required of the bureaucrat have made it possible for the German Emperor as King of Prussia to retain his autocratic power in the state during a period when democratic government has ruled the great neighboring states, with the exception of Russia, and during a period when Germany has made its greatest advances in culture and in industry.

If it should be that German statesmen have hold of true principles in the ownership and management of productive properties by the state, Germany has the start by a century over other nations. It may be that a political industrial system that tends to limit individualism, as it is understood in the United States, may produce in a further development finer individuals because of what the German conceives to be a more balanced justice. Whether that be so or not, conservatives in Germany have faith in their system, and believe that subsequent generations of other peoples will find well-being in doing as the Germans are doing. There it is, a mighty phenomenon in the industrial life of one of the most advanced nations.

THE WORLD IS WATCHING

"The outcome of the system of provincial government-owned elevators will be watched with keen interest in the grain-producing countries of the world, as this is the first time the principle of publicly-owned grain elevators has been applied to the grain products of an entire province.

"To make the system produce the best results, it would be also necessary for the Dominion government to take over the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur from private hands. With that secured, and our sister provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan brought into line with Manitoba, not only will the many flagrant abuses, of which the western farmers complain be removed, but it will have a tendency to steady the prices of the market for our grain, and prevent the abnormal fluctuations that exist in prices. With the storage facilities taken out of the hands of the manipulators of the grain market, they will be deprived of their strongest weapon of manipulation.

"Whilst it is a fact that nothing is more conducive to the happiness and welfare of our populace than stability in the prices of food products, yet, under existing conditions, there is no article of commerce which is so much subjected to extreme fluctuations in price as wheat."—Interview with R. McKenzie, secretary-treasurer of the Grain Growers' Association.—Winnipeg Tribune.

A. J. Coe, a well-to-do farmer from the vicinity of Moosejaw, Sask., stopped at Detroit December 22, on his way east to order, including his own purchase, over a dozen high-grade automobiles for his friends around Moose Jaw. He is not a dealer, having merely ordered for them while getting a machine for himself.



THE 1910 DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

In keeping with the established De Laval custom of making the De Laval Cream Separators as much better each year as possible, the De Laval machines for 1910 show even greater perfection than they have in the past.

The dairy farmer who buys a 1910 De Laval can feel assured that he has by far the best cream separator ever made anywhere at any time.

The dairy farmer who lets the year or even the month pass by without at least seeing and examining the 1910 De Laval will be doing himself an injustice.

The opportunity of examining and trying a 1910 De Laval right at his own home is open, free of all cost or trouble, to every dairyman who will simply say the word.

Next to a De Laval Machine is the De Laval Catalogue, free for the asking and containing a Separator education in itself.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Vancouver

You Should Have Reliable Farm Power



7 h.p. Vertical Hopper Cooled

The Manitoba Pumping Windmill Grain Grind-er, Steel Saw Frames and Wood and Iron Pumps.

We are building a larger addition to our factory to accommodate the ever-increasing demand for Manitoba goods. Send for Free Catalogue G. Why not buy direct from the manufacturers?

The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co. Ltd.
Box 301
BRANDON, MAN.



The Manitoba Gasoline Engine Fulfills all the requirements. They have no equal for Simplicity, Durability and Economy. Are made right at your door. Repairs or expert advice can always be obtained without delay. They are sold under a Positive Guarantee to give Satisfaction. Made in all sizes from 2 to 45 horse power. Stationary, Portable and Traction.

We also manufacture the famous **Manitoba Power Windmill** the Strongest, Best Regulated and Most Powerful Windmill on earth. Made to suit the conditions of Western Canada.

Notice Re Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited.

NOTICE is Hereby Given

that after January 15th this Company will pay no commission to anyone for selling its stock unless the seller has received, since January 1st, 1910, official authority from the Company to act in that capacity.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited

Summary of The Week's News of The World

National Crusade Against Trusts

Citizens of Canada and the United States up in arms against exorbitant prices. Governments Investigating. Populace of Many Cities Abstaining from Meat in effort to Bring Down Prices

Dominion Government Investigating

The Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, is having an investigation by the officials of the department into the abnormal increase in the cost to the consumer of various farm products and other commodities relating thereto during the past few years. As intimated in Hon. Mr. Fisher's speech before the Canadian Club on Saturday last, though the price of bacon, bread meats, eggs and other staple household commodities, the products of the farm are now considerably higher than they were some years ago and are comparatively dearer in Canada than in Great Britain, it does not appear that the farmer is getting any considerable share of the enhanced price. Whether the increased cost of living is due to the influence of any combine or not, or whether the middlemen are getting an undue percentage is a matter for future investigation.

The Department of Agriculture is simply conducting an inquiry as to the main facts relative to the increased price, with a view to throwing some light on the situation which may afterwards be of use in connection with the Operation of Combines bill now before parliament, and on which action may be taken if deemed necessary. The data will be placed at the disposal of the minister of labour, under whose administration the Combines act will be. A similar investigation into the cost of living, with a view to getting comparative figures as to wholesale and retail prices, wages, cost of raw material and of the finished product on a large line of commodities in daily use, has also been undertaken by the minister of labor, and is now well under way. The investigation will be a most complete and thorough one. The general problem will be looked into from every side and comparisons drawn between conditions in Canada, the United States and other countries, with respect to the cost of living, remuneration of labor and other phases of the subject, covering the past two decades. The results of the investigation will be published in the Labor Gazette, and will prove a most illuminating compendium of information on the trend of modern social and industrial conditions.

Mentioned in Speech from Throne

Lieut. Governor, Hon. J. M. Gibson in his Speech from the Throne in the Ontario Legislature, January 25, said: "Remarkable and continuous advance in the price of foodstuffs and of many articles of household use, has attracted and certainly merits public attention. It has already caused hardship in many households and promises to add grievously to the burden of living, especially in our cities and towns, except in cases of people of large incomes. It would seem that prompt and thorough enquiry is necessary with a view to the possible suggestion of a remedy. Obviously this condition of affairs, affecting the people of the Dominion of Canada as a whole comes within the purview of the Dominion government and parliament, and it is to be hoped that such inquiry will be instituted."

Toronto In The Fight

Following in the footsteps of the citizens and labor unions of the United States, a crusade was started January 25 by the Toronto labor unions against the retail meat dealers. "We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to refrain from eating meat (flesh), for a period of thirty days, or until the outrageous retail price of meat has been reduced."

The foregoing pledge was nailed up to a notice board in the Labor temple last night. Many names had been appended. There are 18,000 union men in Toronto. If they and their families become vegetarians there will probably be 60,000 vegetarians in labor circles alone.

At Chatham

An agitation has been set on foot at Chatham, Ont., by consumers to boycott eggs and meat which have gone up in price, the boycott to extend until the price drops. A petition is being circulated in which the signers agree to use neither eggs nor meat, and it is being rapidly signed. Eggs have gone up to 40 and 45 cents on the market.

May Land Behind Bars

The United States government is preparing to summon the Chicago beef trust to the bar of justice. Criminal prosecution is contemplated, and if the plans do not go astray, some of the men responsible for the rapidly increased cost of living will be landed behind the bars.

Score One For Farmers

The farmers of Kansas declined to play into the hands of the packers, January 24. It was the packers game—expected by the live stock dealer—to use the mean boycott to bear prices at the first intimation of large receipts. The buyers were ready to hammer prices on boycott rumors or heavy receipts—but the receipts were small, only 12,000 steers being received. The average price was ten cents lower than Friday. "Score one for the farmers," a live stock dealer said.

What Magnates Say

The anti-meat eating crusade is not worrying the great meat packers, according to interviews given at Omaha, January 21, by the managers of the great packing houses at South Omaha. The reason for their not worrying seems to be that the farmers rather than the packers themselves, will feel the effects of the boycott; the packers concede that if the move-

vestigating the price of foodstuffs in the District of Columbia, declared that American products are sold cheaper abroad than they are in this country.

"The work is still far from complete," Mr. Wilson continued, "but we have learned that the retailers' profit ranges from 17 to 60 per cent. We have found that there exists some sort of a combination among the retailers by which they fix the buying price to the consumer. These are the little trusts, but they are as effective as any trust. I do not know whether the packers are to blame. The department of justice will develop this point in the prosecution which it is about to begin."

Secretary Wilson insisted the farmers were not getting the benefit of the high prices, although it had been found that the two year old steer on the farm could be bought to-day just as cheaply as twelve years ago. Representative Wiley, of New Jersey, interrupted to say that a New Jersey farmer has to sell his veal for a cent a pound cheaper than he formerly did, while the price of veal in Washington had advanced from 20 to 30 per cent.

Boston In The Fight

Boston, on January 21 joined the country-wide boycott on meat in the fight for lower prices. A "no meat" club was formed by civic leaders and philanthropists. Wm. Scharter, a Boston lawyer was made secretary. The Twentieth Century Club, the leading organization in Boston for the discussion of live topics, has added its membership. A committee was formed with Robert Payne, James A. Ellis, of the school board; Edward Filane, merchant, heading the list. They met last Saturday noon and arranged for a monster mass meeting at Faneuil hall, at which the plans of the movement will be discussed and argued pro and con, and the membership list will be swelled to enormous proportions.

With sirloin steak at 35 cents, rump steak 24 to 35; rib roast 15, chops 40, ham

butter dropped from 35 to 30 cents a pound.

At Dubuque there was a decline of six cents per pound and at Davenport butter was quoted at 31 cents whereas it sold for 36 cents yesterday. The wholesale price of both beef and pork fell off 10 cents per hundred today but there was no decrease in the retail price.

Putting On The Lid

Union labor leaders at St. Louis, Mo., claim that by January 29 thirty thousand union men will have foresworn meat. Many, however, have put the lid on meat as individuals without concerted action by unions.

Serious Situation at Pittsburg

The meat boycott which struck Pittsburg some days ago has taken a serious turn. It is estimated that within a radius of 25 miles of the Pittsburg court house there are not less than 75,000 persons who have sworn not to eat meat for thirty days. Many of those who have hesitated to sign the no-meat paper are rapidly being clubbed into line. Winifred Sauers, a millionaire, was one afternoon badly beaten by five of his neighbors who met him coming out of a butcher shop with meat in his arms.

The different labor unions of Pittsburg have passed resolutions endorsing the no-meat idea. President Smith of the chamber of commerce today announced that the chamber is now considering a plan for building market houses in the different parts of the city and arranging with farmers and other producers to bring their produce to this place selling to the city direct, which will in turn sell to the consumer, thereby taking a cudgel out of the hands of the combination.

Live on Forty Cents a Day

It is not so much a question of living as it is one of the cost of high living. James J. Hill, builder of railroads and preacher of sermons in the text of "save the land," gave the above thumbnail sentence as a "clue" to the solution of the problem that confronts the housewife every time she looks at the grocer's bill. And in the same vein he added: "for forty cents a man can buy all that he can possibly eat or need for sustaining himself for one day. If he goes beyond that he is influenced by his appetite and not by his necessities."

Creameries are Caught

Butter prices dropped three cents a pound at St. Louis, Mo., January 24, when prices at the Elgin, Illinois, creamery market fell six cents to 32½ cents a pound. St. Louis butter dealers attribute the break directly to the consumers sympathetic strike against the high prices for provisions in general.

Mine Workers Active

The United Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis will probably consider a resolution asking the members of that organization to join with the labor bodies throughout the country in a nation-wide effort to drive down the prices of meat and necessities of life and in a movement that will result in the decrease of the cost of living which will be equivalent to increase in wages.

Butter Slips Down

The price of butter slipped from 36 to 30 cents per pound on the Elgin, Ill., board of trade January 24, when the bottom fell out of the Elgin market.

Results At Cleveland

One butcher shop closed, pork chops reduced two cents a pound, seven thousand recruits to the army of "meat strikers," 13,000 in number last night, were one day's developments in the campaign of Cleveland shop workers to force down the price of meat by abstaining for thirty days from the purchase of meat.

As a side issue, Frank Krause, lawyer, started a "thirty cents egg club," to which he says hundreds have given their approval. He declares 30 cents a reasonable price for eggs and insists that eggs when they become so plentiful as to lower the price, are speedily shipped into cold storage, reducing the supply and boosting the price. He wants his club members to quit buying eggs until the supply gets so big the price cannot go above 30 cents.

Pork Chops Cheaper

Leaders of the "meat strike" greeted the announcement in the twenty-seven shops of the Cleveland Provision company this morning that pork chops would sell at 17 cents a pound instead

TRADES COUNCIL SUPPORTS GRAIN GROWERS

R. S. Ward introduced the question of government ownership of elevators at the meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council January 20, and said he thought the council would pass a resolution endorsing the principle which had been advocated by the Grain Growers' Association and recently adopted by the government. The scheme, he said, would be a benefit to producers, and though the city workers were not directly affected, he thought they should show their sympathy with the movement. He moved that the council re-affirm its endorsement of the principle of government ownership of elevators, and request the government to pass such legislation during the next session of the legislature as would give effect to the scheme of the Grain Growers' Association. The resolution was adopted.

ment becomes great enough prices will decrease, but they also claim that a reduction in the price of meats will be accomplished by a drop in the prices paid for live stock.

"The people will have to eat less meat if they are to get what they eat at lower prices," said E. A. Cudahy, head of the Cudahy Packing Company. "The present high prices are due to the fact that the supply is not equal to the demand."

Manager Finney, of the Armour Packing company, said: "If the movement grows to such a size that the meat prices are affected, the live stock will have to go down accordingly."

General Manager Culver, of the National Packing Company, said: "For our part we will be glad to abstain from meat eating for a month. We don't like the high prices any more than the people do, but we have to be governed by the price of live stock. The trouble is, there is not enough meat to go around. If the movement is larger the prices of meat may go down, but the price of live stock will fall with it."

Warfare Against Trusts

President Taft plans unceasing warfare against every industrial combination or trust that is operating in violation of the law. The prosecution of the beef trust marks the beginning of the crusade. Prosecutions will be of a criminal nature and intended to reach directly the men who have violated the law.

Farmers Foot The Bill

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, on January 24, in his testimony before the congressional committee, which is in-

24, chickens 35 and other provisions at proportionately high prices, the "no meat" movement will have one of its strongholds in Boston.

Chicago Agitated

Thousands are joining the movement at Chicago in favor of a thirty-day meat boycott in an effort to force down the price of that necessity. The agitation is growing stronger hourly.

Trust Investigation

As the first official move of what promises to be the most remarkable trust investigation ever begun by the U.S. government, Judge Landis, at Chicago, January 24, revealed the true inside significance—political and otherwise—of the present board of prosecution.

In the course of the most stirring instructions to a jury heard in Chicago in many years, he disclosed the fact that the present campaign originated, not in Washington, but right here in Chicago.

Prosecuting The Beef Trust

A United States army investigation will play a part in the forthcoming criminal prosecution of the beef trust. The army within a month felt the increased cost of living directly in the increase from 8 to 11 cents ration for the enlisted men. The commissary-general had to get a deficiency appropriation of \$2,000,000 to meet the advance.

Bearing Fruit In Iowa

The fight against high prices of food is beginning to bear fruit in Iowa, as is evidenced by a drop of five and six cents per pound in butter in a number of cities in Iowa. In Des Moines the price of

of 10 cents as yesterday, as the first fruits of the strike. Other shops were compelled to follow suit. The retailers declare the strike is aimed at the wrong people, and say the only result will be the ruin of small dealers. One small dealer, Henry Feur, closed his doors to-day. His shop is in the factory district. Grocers in the district in which the factory workers live are reaping the harvest. Vegetables, cereals and canned goods are replacing meats on the tables of the pledge signers' family.

COMPANY RE-ORGANISED

The re-organization of The Beeman Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the "Jumbo Grain Cleaner" and the "Beeman Pickler" is reported. More capital has been taken in and the company intend enlarging their present premises and extending their business generally throughout the west. The management of the company consist of the following well-known business men: G. C. Beeman, president; H. P. Naylor, vice-president; H. T. Cherry, sec.-treasurer; J. W. Higgins, director.

APPALLING TRAIN WRECK

Forty-eight dead and many injured in wreck which occurred at Nairn Center Ont. last Friday.

The worst train wreck in the history of Canadian railroads occurred on the Soo branch of the C.P.R. near Webbwood on the afternoon of Friday, January 21. The list of known dead is now placed at 48, but it is thought that the total list of victims will reach seventy; many were very seriously wounded. The express was No. 7 en route from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie. The train was speeding along with a good passenger list, when suddenly without warning of any kind several of the cars left the rails near a bridge and plunged down a steep embankment, two of the cars going through the ice into the Spanish river, and adding death by drowning to the horrors of a railway accident. A dining car was partly submerged, and a first-class coach, was driven wholly under water. About 25 passengers were in the first-class coach, and fourteen were in the dining car. The injured were rushed to the hospital at Sudbury, but six died before the train reached there. A diver was brought to the scene of the accident, and has been kept at work taking the bodies out of the submerged cars. It is feared that many bodies have floated away.

A dispatch from the scene of the accident says that the stories of witnesses, and those engaged in recovering the bodies are too horrible to print. The gruesome details rival the horrors of the Slocum disaster in New York. Fire destroyed part of one of the cars which was left on the track. A commercial traveller who was in the wreck said:

"Immediately the second class car jumped the track it struck an upright of the bridge and telescoped. The first part remained on the bridge and burned, while the other half simply leaped out into the stream, with the other two coaches behind it. One half of the broken car took its victims with it. Those in the first half were burned, while those in the second half were drowned.

"A few were rescued from the burning car; the dead taken from the half which jumped into the river were recovered and numbered ten. The first four taken from the half which was burned were alive, but were terribly injured."

Heavy cranes dragged two of the cars ashore and sixteen bodies were taken from them. Then with pike poles, the workmen began probing the icy waters of the river to find any bodies that might have escaped through the open doors or the broken windows.

A mild sensation was created when it was known that Attorney-General Foy of Ontario had declared the inquest held at Webbwood, Saturday, over some of the victims, null and void, because Dr. Jones was the medical officer of the C.P.R.

Only one person from Western Canada was in the wreck, and escaped with minor injuries. She was Mrs. H. L. Lindall, of Winnipeg, and was accompanied by her little son. The cause of the wreck is unknown.

The national convention of the Conservative party will be held on June 15, at Ottawa.

STANDING OF PARTIES TO DATE

Unionist	238
Liberal	210
Labor	40
Nationalist	70
Total	558
Still to poll	112
	670

GAINS TO DATE

Unionist	110
Liberal	19
Labor	2

PRINCE RUPERT EXPANDING

Prince Rupert continues to spread itself over the hills and vales of Kalen Island. The buildings are exclusively of wood and the construction work since June represents an outlay of at least \$750,000. Business blocks rise in the midst of muskeg. Neat residences and smart looking bungalows crown stump-studded heights. Long lines of structures fringe the plank streets. Not less than four thousand persons live, move and have their being in the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus. If there is not a pessimist among them he does not declare his convictions. Faith in the present and future enjoys undisputed reign.

HALLEY'S COMET

According to all calculations to date, between June 1 and 10, the earth will pass through the tail of Halley's comet providing the wanderer has an appendage. Long before this, however, earth dwellers will see the comet in the western sky each evening, it having passed around the sun on its outward course. The comet will be lost from view during March and part of April owing to the position of the earth in her orbit, the sun coming between the earth and the comet. There is every reason to believe that the present visit of the comet will eclipse former appearances at least in splendor, but it would be impossible to give any definite data at present as to the extent of tail it may have. By looking back over previous records it is found that it once displayed a train of light reaching to the enormous

aggregate perhaps a million more. Special funds have been placed at the disposal of prefects of police in the provisional districts for immediate use in caring for the homeless. The Rothschilds have given \$20,000, the Bank of France, \$10,000 and the Banque De Paris Et Des Pais-Bas \$10,000.

Although it has ceased raining, bulletins from the weather department say that a further rise of the Seine may be expected tomorrow. Already the point reached by the water has been exceeded only twice in the history of the city, the last high record being in 1882. In some of the residential parts of Paris, where people of moderate means live, these are submerged to the first story. Soldiers are working day and night making rescues. Several aeroplane shops on the banks of the Seine, where machines were built for the use of the meeting at Heliopolis, Egypt, have been destroyed.

TO AMEND HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

J. G. Turrieff, member for Assiniboia, introduced a bill in the House of Commons last week to amend the Dominion Lands Act, which received its first reading. The object of the bill is to provide relief in the case of a person entitled to purchase a homestead and then makes entry for one but subsequently finds that the land is worthless. Under the act at present it is impossible for that person to abandon a worthless piece of land and get another quarter section without forfeiting not only his ten dollars entry fee but also \$160 which he has paid on account of principal. The amendment, Mr Turrieff proposes is that within six months a man may have an opportunity of going to a land office, abandoning a worthless quarter section, substitute another in its place, and get credit for the amount of money he has paid in.

CREAMERY DECLARES DIVIDEND

At the annual meeting of the Swan Valley Creamery company great interest was evinced, as everyone was anxious to know if the season's operations had been successful. When the report was read it showed sufficient surplus over expenses

LEGISLATURE CALLED FOR FEBRUARY 10

The Manitoba legislature has been called to meet February 10. This will be the third session of this legislature and the general impression is that it will be followed immediately or within a few months' time by a general election. The coming session will be of exceptional interest to the Grain Growers of Manitoba because of the bill which will be brought in with reference to the establishment of government owned elevators in the province.

length of 100 millions of miles, and again, it had faded away to seven million miles and on its return journey in the early part of the 15th century, it was simply a bright star, having no visible tail.

ALBERTA SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION

The first experiment in the consolidation of rural schools of Alberta, the principle of which was endorsed by the convention of United Farmers last week, will be made at Red Deer, in which the school districts of Red Deer and the four rural school districts adjacent will be involved. The pupils will be gathered in from the rural districts each morning by teams and will be taken home after school in the evening, the expense to be met by the school districts. In all there are about 75 pupils in the rural schools involved, sufficient for two large classes.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN FRANCE

France has suffered a national calamity during the past week as the result of devastating floods. Several fatalities are reported.

Many thousands are homeless and the problem of providing for the sufferers has taken precedence of all other matters of state. President Fallieres with the minister of public works and their secretaries today personally visited the flooded districts of Paris and the president was overwhelmed by the scenes of suffering which he beheld. He contributed \$4,000 to the relief fund.

Money is being given liberally in all quarters. The senate today voted \$400,000. The private subscriptions will ag-

to allow a dividend of ten per cent. to be declared on all moneys paid up on stock up to Jan. 11. Nearly \$7,000 was paid to the farmers for cream and it is expected that this will be doubled next summer.

JUDGES FOR ESSAY

The readers of THE GUIDE will remember that THE GUIDE has offered prizes to all the students of the Manitoba Agricultural College for best essays written upon the subject of "Co-operation in the Distribution of Agricultural Products." As there are over two hundred students in attendance at the college, this subject will receive a great deal of attention at their hands.

The prizes offered are divided. There is one competition open to the students of the first and second years and for this, the prizes are: First, \$25, second \$15, and third \$10. The other competition is open only to the students of the third and fourth years and a single prize of \$25 is offered.

THE GUIDE has been singularly fortunate in securing judges for this essay competition. The judges will be Principal Black of the Manitoba Agricultural College and T. A. Crerar, President of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg.

It is stated that three hundred men are needed in the lumber camps north of Prince Albert, the logging operations this season being the largest in the history of Saskatchewan. The Prince Albert Lumber Company state that they require 150 men. George Moorehouse says he needs 60 and Bert Thompson says that he can place another 100 men in his camps.

WAR ON THE COMBINES

Indignant at High Cost of Food-Stuffs Nation-Wide Crusade has Started.

Headed in a strenuous endeavor by Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey and the wives of a number of congressmen, the national anti-trust league, which was formerly organized in Washington, D.C., January 16, is making preparations for a nation-wide crusade on the high prices of food stuffs, and the trusts which are held responsible for the increased cost of living.

The mails hourly bring in thousands of letters from housewives and home-keepers all over the country showing that the interest in the movement is intense. Although the response from men is widespread, yet it is the women of the nation who appear vitally concerned in the matter, and who are eagerly inquiring how they may help in the work and give good suggestions as to the method of procedure.

May Organize Boycott

The executive committee will decide whether or not a call shall be issued to all the members of the district to abstain from using the commodity that is overcharged. It is thought by officers of the league that this moral boycott is permissible under the law when practised by the majority of housekeepers and home-makers, and incidentally buyers in any city will soon bring the dealers to time and force them to lower their prices and be content with sane profits.

In Germany, this plan was tried with great success, and it is said practically the whole nation went without coffee at one time for a given period, and after that the price of coffee came down to a normal basis. The self-denial plan will be modelled along that of the Catholic churches in their Lenton scheme of food denial, and will be urged as a matter of principle rather than league coercion.

TO AMEND INTEREST ACT

W. D. Staples, Member of Parliament for Macdonald, introduced a bill in the House of Commons to amend the Interest Act. The object of the bill is to make it possible for a mortgagee, or any other person who may have the right, to pay off a mortgage at any time, by giving reasonable time to mortgagor. The second object of the bill is to prevent mortgagees from tying up property indefinitely and thereby standing in the way of a sale. The bill passed its first reading.

It has been alleged on a number of recent occasions that the average quality of Western Canadian wheat is not as good for milling purposes as it was a few years ago when only a small part of Manitoba was producing crops. No definite announcement has been made on the question beyond the assertion that the British millers do not consider our wheat as strong as that which they bought from us a few years ago. This is an important question and should be definitely decided so that if the facts be as stated farmers of the Canadian West may take such steps as will effectively correct any mistakes that they may now be making by sowing varieties of wheat that are inferior in milling value to Red Fife.

The millers themselves evidently believe that a larger proportion of Red Fife wheat should be grown. An evidence in support of this is the fact that the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. recently donated a splendid trophy, known as the Purity Flour Cup, to be offered at the Saskatchewan Provincial Grain Show, January 25-28, for the best bushel of Red Fife form the northern district of Saskatchewan, it may be said, is that part of the province situated north of the Qu'Appelle Valley, east of Last Mountain Lake, and north of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Nokomis westward. The offering of this cup for Red Fife should be at least a hint to farmers that the millers wish to use Red Fife wheat in their business.

A young woman in Vienna, whose hatpin injured a man's eye, and caused him to lose the sight of it, offered as compensation to marry him.

The offer was accepted.

Ladies in Hanover are prohibited from wearing large hatpins in the street.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Liverpool Market Letter

By PROCTER & CO., LIVERPOOL, JANUARY 11, 1910

Our market closed today about unchanged from a week ago, having in the interval been quite strong, and quite a large business has been done mainly in cargoes of Australian wheat and a few cargoes and a number of parcels of Plate wheat. The business, however, has been mostly of a speculative nature and in many cases has been the closing out of short sales. The demand at time of writing has subsided, and today both cargoes and parcels are almost unsaleable, and apparently the immediate demand has been satisfied. The continent also reports quieter markets with less demand. In the U.K. farmers are threshing rather more frequently, and there is an increase in the amount offering, and it is generally expected for the next three months that the movement of native wheat will be a fair one—decidedly larger than has been the case hitherto. Presumably this state of things should be the same on the continent.

Argentina.—Markets have been very excited over there, and wheat has been difficult to buy. The crop reports have been very conflicting and this season it will be most difficult to estimate the quantity of the crop owing to the tremendous variation. The attitude of the farmers generally is to hold back their wheat and they are offering to sell only the lighter weights. Broomhall in his report received today estimates the exportable surplus at 10,000,000 qrs. against a previous estimate of 12,000,000 qrs., but it is only a guess and a more than usually difficult guess to make. Yesterday there was a little more disposition to sell in Rosario and Buenos Ayres, but generally speaking the farmers there are very obstinate holders. A cargo of Ro-Fe wheat, 63lbs., Jan. shipment, has been cancelled here today at 41/-, owing to the great difficulty experienced in getting hold of this weight of wheat to ship. Russia.—All our advices speak of an enormous flood of grain back in the interior, but there has been difficulty in bringing down to the seaboard owing to the state of the roads. It is expected there will be a very large quantity sold for March-April shipment. Accounts of the growing winter wheat crop are very good. Roumania.—Crop reports continue excellent. India.—We hear nothing but good reports of this crop, and later on, if the favorable promise is still maintained, we expect to see quite a considerable quantity of old wheat come on to the market; but in India, where famine has so frequently played such havoc with the country, they are cautious about parting with the balance of their old crop until they are practically certain that the new one is assured.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

By H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP, JANUARY 7

Wheat.—Another week of firmness is behind us and the European markets, like the American, have displayed great activity. The extreme reserve on the part of Argentine sellers has been the principal promoter of the rise, for days are passing without any offerings of note, when in other years it was a rush of Plate wheats which always provoked at this period declining markets and prospects of large supplies in the near future.

Nothing similar this year, and precisely when more than ever before, we are to count on the Argentine Republic for ample and immediate supplies to bring us over the winter months. Offers from other countries contribute very little to replace the quantities going into consumption. It can, therefore, with the greatest certitude, be expected that for the next three months our supplies will hardly come up to our requirements and our expectation of high prices for spot wheat during this period remains unabated, while it is quite possible that spring will show us another image.

Though we admit that the Plate crop estimates will have to be reduced considerably, not only in quantity but also in quality, and while Canada also, after the heavy export of about 3,500,000 qrs., may perhaps not export more than 2,500,000 qrs. for the remaining of the season, we believe that Russia, India and Australia, and, furthermore, the greatly delayed native wheats, will give us sufficient wheat, not to be too hasty to engage purchases for this later period. But there is one drawback to this argument which might annihilate it entirely, and this is the prospects for the growing crop, which will certainly be this year of greater influence than usual, because it is admitted that the prosperity of last year's has allowed farmers to keep back unusually large quantities and they might only be disposed to part with them if a fine outlook on the fields invite to selling.

The mild weather all over Europe with uncovered and heavily moist fields present a great danger. Should late frosts intervene, the disaster might be great. But this is only a possibility. With all things going right, our strong opinion goes not beyond the month of March, for the reasons we have exposed above, in spite of all sensational news America might, for the sake of their May manipulation, send us.

Feeding stuffs, like barley, maize, oats and rye, are kept very firm, especially owing to the reserve of North America. The firmness of wheat reflects on these feeding stuffs. As Russia is closed, offers are necessarily not very large and higher prices therefore are not to be wondered at.

Linseed continues to rise and the upward movement we are witnessing since a long while is unprecedented in the history of the article. Old crop is now touching fr. 40, whilst new crop is at about fr. 37, and there is no sign, so far, of an imminent reaction. India which was feared to be a menace for new crop values, holds very firmly and readily follows the rise.

Liverpool General Market Report

(Taken from The Corn Trade News, January 11, 1910)

Wheat cargoes are neglected, and 3d. to 4½d. lower to sell. Australian wheat cargoes.—40/9 (approx. \$1.22½) asked for 11,000 qrs. South Aust.-Vict., Dec.-Jan. 40/6 (approx. \$1.21½) probably buys Jan.-Feb. Steamers early January offer at 41/3 (approx. \$1.23½). Parcels to Liverpool for Jan. offer at 40/4½ (approx. \$1.21½).

Russian wheat cargoes are quiet and rather easier. Azoff-Black Sea afloat, 41/6 (approx. \$1.24½) shipping-shipped, is held at 42/- (approx. \$1.26). Jan.-Feb. 41/- to 42/9 (approx. \$1.23 to \$1.28½). Steamers Ulka on fine sample at opening Azoff, 40/6 to 41/- (approx. \$1.24½ to \$1.25).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—40/- (approx. \$1.20) asked for a steamer Barusso 61½ lbs., loading, and 41/3 (approx. \$1.23½) for Rosafe, 62½ lbs., same position. 39/9 (approx. \$1.19½) asked for 5,000 tons Rosafe, 62½ lbs., Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool of Jan.-Feb. Rosafe, 62 lbs., offer at 39/- (approx. \$1.17). 38/3 (approx. \$1.14½) asked for Barusso, 62 lbs., same position. 38/7½ (approx. \$1.15½) asked in London for Barusso 62½ lbs. Jan.-Feb.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are easy at about 6d. decline. Parcels to London are easier and very quiet.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. L'p'l.)	Afloat	39/4½	approx. \$1.18½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	39/-	" 1.17
No. 3 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	38/6	" 1.15½
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. Ldn.)	Feb.-March	40/9	" 1.22½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Feb.-March	40/3	" 1.20½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	39/6	" 1.18½

Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet, unchanged. Choice White Kurrachee Dec.-Jan. 8/5½ approx. \$1.21 4-5

Choice White Kurrachee	Jan.-Feb.	8/4½	" 1.20 3-5
Indian parcels for London	are easy, 3d. to 9d. lower.		
Choice White Kurrachee	Jan.-Feb.	42/3	approx. \$1.26½
Red Kurrachee	Afloat	42/-	" 1.26
No. 2 Club Calcutta	April-May	40/9	" 1.22½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5.			
5,500 tons Victorian, expected Feb. shipment, sold last night	40/3	approx. \$1.20½	
THURSDAY, JAN. 6.			
5,000 tons Barruso, Jan.-Feb. shipment	38/10½	approx. \$1.16½	
FRIDAY, JAN. 7.			
1,000 qrs. South Australian, Jan. 15-Feb. shipment	40/9	approx. \$1.22½	

SALES OF PARCELS

THURSDAY, JAN. 6.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	40/-	approx. \$1.20
3,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Feb.	39/-	" 1.17
TUESDAY, JAN. 11.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	39/3	" 1.17½

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax seed for May delivery:

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Jan. 19	106½	38½	185
Jan. 20	106½	38½	195
Jan. 21	107½	39½	197½
Jan. 22	107½	39	198
Jan. 24	106½	38½	193
Jan. 25	106½	38½	187

Liverpool Spot Cash

(Corn Trade News, Jan. 11, 1910)

Australian	9/7	approx. \$1.38
1 Nor. Man.	8/6½	" 1.23
2 Nor. Man.	8/5	" 1.21 1-5
3 Nor. Man.	8/4	" 1.20
No. 4 Man.	8/2	" 1.17 3-5
Ch. White Karachi		
Ord. terms	8/6	" 1.22 4-5
Red.—Ord. terms	8/3½	" 1.19 2-5
2 Hard Winter	8/7	" 1.23 3-5
2 Red Winter	8/7	" 1.23 3-5
Barusso	8/8	" 1.24 4-5
Russian	8/3½	" 1.19 2-5

Barley

No. 3	33
No. 4	17
Rejected	2

Flax

No. 1 N.W. Manitoba	59
No. 1 Manitoba	3
No Grade	2
	64

Grand Total..... 1321

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Jan. 21, was 4,935,702 bushels, as against 4,772,965 bushels last week, and 4,600,156 bushels last year. The total shipments for the week were 332,138.30 bushels; last year, 566,229 bushels. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	23,886.20	3,836.20
No. 1 Nor.	1,392,980.00	348,190.30
No. 2 Nor.	1,625,921.00	1,330,089.30
No. 3 Nor.	1,008,461.00	1,073,268.40
No. 4	238,334.40	583,020.10
No. 5	54,763.50	248,504.10
Other grades	591,355.00	1,013,247.10

4,935,702.30 4,600,156.30

STOCKS OF OATS

No. 1 White	175,293.32	
No. 2 White	1,402,610.02	
No. 3 White	215,050.10	
Mixed	8,293.14	
Other grades	107,731.24	

1,908,979.15 2,369,734.00

STOCKS OF—		
Barley	417,554.00	420,571.00
Flax	631,065.00	732,386.00

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)
Winnipeg, Jan. 21.

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Ft. William	2,078,598	542,684	126,152
Pt. Arthur	2,857,104	1,366,294	291,402
Depot H'b'r.	21,110	97,334	
Meaford	306,751	61,642	74,382

The Week's Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending Jan. 21:

Spring Wheat	1910	1909
One Northern	290	63
Two Northern	318	182
Three Northern	160	115
No. 4	51	33
Feed	21	21
Rejected 1	21	21
Rejected 2	38	24
No grade	11	8
Rejected	21	11
Condemned	1	1
No. 5	10	16
No. 6	4	7
	925	485

Winter Wheat

No. 3 Alberta Red	7	
No. 4 R.W.	2	
No. 4 M.W.	1	
	10	

Oats

No. 1 C.W.	20	
No. 2 C.W.	172	
No. 3	12	
Rejected	5	
Extra No. 1 Feed	45	
No. 1 Feed	13	
No. 2 Feed	4	
	270	

Mid. Tiffin...	1,325,407	999,206	19,136
Collingwood...	50,266	43,922	51,127
Owen Sound...	160,000	298,000	44,000
Goderich...	342,338	91,252	7,661
Sarnia—			
Pt. Edward	102,269	37,262	14,508
Pt. Colborne	136,000	245,000	21,000
Kingston...	116,000	12,000	25,000
Prescott...	67,810		
Montreal...	162,886	352,640	54,713
Quebec...	400	46,000	500
St. John, N.B.	755,886	14,696	59,885

In store in vessels at Fort William, Port Arthur, Buffalo and Duluth, 3,298,069 bushels.

Tot. visible 12,837,876 5,064,724 963,938

Last week... 12,726,574 5,153,398 959,641

Last year... 6,526,064 3,614,044 756,025

Comparative American Visible

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
Wheat	26,265,000	26,068,000	46,875,000
Corn	9,986,000	10,142,000	6,549,000
Oats	9,118,000	9,541,000	10,099,000

World's Wheat Shipments

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
American	2,752,000	2,032,000	2,848,000
Russian	2,296,000	2,920,000	592,000
Danube	936,000	456,000	344,000
India	160,000	296,000	
Argentina	472,000	296,000	2,472,000
Australia	2,264,000	2,792,000	2,968,000
Various	112,000	136,000	184,000

	8,992,000	8,928,000	9,408,000
Corn	2,035,000	2,353,000	2,218,000

Primary Receipts and Shipments

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
WHEAT—			
Receipts	1,243,000	1,038,000	766,000
Shipments	302,000	238,000	291,000
CORN—			
Receipts	1,048,000	827,000	1,018,000
Shipments	609,000	592,000	581,000
Total clearances, wheat and flour,			
209,000 bushels			

Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag:
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—

Royal Household	\$3.05
Mount Royal	2.90
Glenora Patents	2.75
Manitoba Strong Bakers	2.45
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.—	
Five Roses	\$3.05
Lakewood	2.90
Harvest Queen	2.70
Medora	2.20
XXXX	1.70
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.—	
Purity	\$3.05
Three Stars	2.75
Battle Patent	2.70
Maitland Bakers	2.30
Huron	2.15
XXXX	1.60
HUDSON'S BAY CO.—	
Hungarian Patent	\$3.05
Strathcona	2.85
Leader	2.70

Rolled Oats

Per 80 lbs. Prices net.

In 80-lb. sacks	\$1.95
In 40-lb. sacks	2.00
In 20-lb. sacks	2.05
In 8-lb. sacks	2.35

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:

Bran	\$18.00
Shorts	19.00
CROPPED FEEDS	
Barley, per ton, in sacks	\$25.00
Oats	28.00
Barley and Oats	20.00

Potatoes

Quotations still remain at forty cents a bushel.

Hay

Quotations on hay are still maintained as follows:

Native Hay, No. 1	\$10.00
Native Hay, No. 2	9.00
Timothy No. 1	14.00
Timothy, No. 2	12.00

Stockyard Receipts

The following gives the number of cattle, sheep and hogs received at the

C.P.R. stockyards during the week ending Jan. 15, and their disposition:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
From C.P.R. points	64	1818	504
From C.N.R. points	175	512	
Total	621	2220	504
Butchers east this week			20
Consumed locally			560
Sheep held over			501
Butchers from last week			65
Stockers West			41

Hides, Tallow and Wool

Northwest Hide & Fur Co.

Green frozen hides	9c.
Green frozen calf	12c.
Dry Flint butcher hides	10 to 18c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	14 to 13c.
Tallow, per pound	5 1/2c.
Seneca Root	45c.
Wool	12 1/2c.

Dressed Meat

Retail dealers in Winnipeg are offering the following prices for dressed meats delivered in good clean shape:

Hind quarter beef	7 1/2c.
Dressed hogs, 125-150 lbs.	11c.
Dressed hogs, over 200 lbs.	10c.
Heavy Veal	7 1/2c.
Small calf, under 100 lbs.	8c.
Dressed lamb	13c.
Dressed Mutton	11c.

Dressed Poultry

Winnipeg retailers who purchase direct from the producer quote the following prices per pound for dressed poultry, dry plucked, and with the head and feet off:

Chickens	15c.
Fowls	8 to 11c.
Turkeys	20c.
Geese	14c.
Ducks	13 1/2c.

Butter and Eggs

The quotations given in THE GUIDE for these products are those secured from retail merchants in Winnipeg who purchase direct from the farmer. For this week they offer as follows for butter and eggs laid down in Winnipeg:

Choice Dairy Butter	27-30c.
Choice Separator, 1 lb. p.	27-30c.
New Laid Eggs (7 days or under)	45c.
Cooking Eggs (Candled)	28c.

Advance in Live Stock

By BATER & McLEAN

Stockyards, Winnipeg, Jan. 25

There has been a marked advance during the past week in quotations offered for cattle. There are no exporters coming in, but buyers are paying prices for butchers equal to that formerly paid for choice export stock.

Good butcher steers	\$4.50-\$4.60
Butcher cows	\$4.00
Good to choice bulls	\$3.00-\$3.25
Choice calves	\$4.25
Medium calves	\$3.75

Swine

Hogs made an advance to \$8.50 this week and buyers are offering this price for entire shipments without regard to weight or quality. The demand is more marked than at any time since early fall.

Choice hogs	\$8.50
Rough hogs	\$7.00
Stags	\$4.50-\$5.00

Lambs and Mutton

Shipments are light and the following prices are being paid:

Choice lambs	\$7.00
Local sheep	\$6.00

British Live Stock

Liverpool, Jan. 24.—John Rogers and Co. state trade in cattle is firm and prices are as follows:

States cattle	13 1/2—14
Canadians	13 1/2—13 3/4
Heifers	13 1/2—13 3/4
Bulls	10 1/2—11 1/2

Chicago Live Stock

(Drovers' Journal, Jan. 22.)

CATTLE PRICES

	Number received	Extreme range	Bulk of sales.
Jan. 17	28,985	\$4.20-7.75	\$5.40-6.75
Jan. 18	7,122	4.25-6.10	5.00-5.75
Jan. 19	16,816	4.20-8.40	5.35-6.75
Jan. 20	12,073	4.25-6.75	5.20-6.40
Jan. 21	4,000	4.30-7.60	5.00-5.60
This week		\$4.20-7.75	\$5.35-6.75
Week ago		4.15-8.10	5.35-6.60
4 weeks ago		3.90-8.75	5.40-6.75
1909		4.00-7.00	5.15-6.60

HOG PRICES

	Mixed Packing	Heavy Packing	Light Packing
	and Butchers	Shipping	Shipping
Jan. 195-255 lbs.	\$25-40	lbs. 135-195	lbs. 135-195
20	\$8.25-8.70	\$8.30-8.75	\$8.20-8.55
21	8.30-8.70	8.35-8.70	8.20-8.60
22	8.30-8.65	8.35-8.65	8.20-8.50

1909	5.80-6.45	5.90-6.45	5.55-6.25
1908	4.20-4.50	4.20-4.50	4.15-4.40
1907	6.70-6.90	6.70-6.87 1/2	6.70-6.87 1/2
1906	5.30-5.55	5.35-5.55	5.25-5.47 1/2
1905	4.55-4.82 1/2	4.55-4.82 1/2	4.40-4.70

SHEEP PRICES

	Top	Bulk	Top	Bulk
	Sheep		Lambs	
This week—				
\$6.35	\$5.25-6.00	\$8.95	\$8.75-8.60	
Week ago—				
6.25	5.25-6.00	9.00	8.00-8.60	
4 weeks ago—				
5.75	4.25-5.25	8.40	7.00-7.75	
1909—				
5.75	4.35-5.00	7.90	7.00-7.60	

Toronto Live Stock

Top Prices

Butcher Cattle	\$5.90
Export Cattle	6.15
Hogs	8.90
Export Ewes	5.25
Spring Lambs	7.55

Montreal Live Stock

Montreal, Jan. 24.—About 1,000 head of butchers' cattle, 40 milch cows and springers, 120 calves, 290 sheep and lambs, and 700 hogs were offered at the Montreal stockyards today. The butchers were out strong and trade was brisk at about former rates. Prime beefs went at 5 1/2 to near 6c. a pound, pretty good animals 4 1/2 to 5c. common stock 3 to 4c., and lean canners at about 2 1/2c. per pound. There were about an equal number of milch cows and springers, the former being in active demand at \$30 to \$60 each. Calves sold at 3 to near 6c. per pound. Sheep about 4 1/2c. per pound, lambs 6 1/2c. to a little over 6 1/2c. per pound. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 9 1/2c. per pound.

Wheat Market Unsettled

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.'S OFFICE
WINNIPEG, JANUARY 25, 1910.

Wheat.—There is very little news in connection with the wheat market during the past week. Fluctuations have been rapid. The market declined to as low as \$1.04 1/2, up again to \$1.07 1/2, and closing today at \$1.06 1/2 for the May option. Cash No. 1 Northern has been selling at a spread of 4 cents under the May; No. 2 Northern 5 1/2 to 6 cents under, and No. 3 Northern 7 1/2 to 8 cents under. There has been a good demand right along for No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Northern at these spreads under the May price. There has been some wheat worked

for export, but not a great deal, and we may say export demand has been very quiet. The flour mills are buying our wheat in considerable quantities; in fact, they are taking nearly all of the better grades of wheat, especially stuff being shipped over the Canadian Pacific Railway. This, with the demand from Ontario millers, has kept prices fairly steady and gave us a good demand for our cash wheat right along. The big importing countries are now being supplied with their native wheats. These wheats in the past have not been in a condition for milling, but in the past two weeks or so, considerable threshing has been done and farmers have been marketing their grain and this accounts for the poor export demand we have had from these countries.

It seems to be considered that the Argentine crop will not be a big factor in the price-making of the world's markets this year, as it is more than likely that this country will not export as much as she did last year by probably thirty million bushels. On the other hand, India has a good crop as has also Australia and Russia, and with the extra shipments from these three countries, as well as the extra shipments from America (which means Canada as well as the United States) the deficiency in the Argentine is far more than made up, and as prices now are at a good high point we do not look for much higher values.

Winter Wheat in the United States is, however, a factor to be taken into consideration. Up to the present time we have had nothing but splendid reports of this crop, but the time is coming when we will in all probability get reports of damage to this crop, and should we get serious damage to the United States Winter Wheat crop, prices could very easily go much higher. On the other hand, should this crop continue to show good promise, we should see lower prices. We advise making sales of Cash Wheat on all of the good strong points of the market.

Oats have ruled steady and have had very little change in price.

Barley has been in fairly good demand with advancing prices.

Flax has had tremendous fluctuations, and it is useless to predict what this market is likely to do, as flax might go up 26 cents per bushel higher or it might decline 50 cents, and it could do either within a few days.

The growers of the seed that is being introduced into western Canada by the Garton Pedigree Seed Co., Winnipeg, will be interested to know that the Garton Co. has offered a splendid trophy valued at \$100, for the best two bushels of oats grown from seed purchased from them last spring. The winning of the cup on the occasion of the forthcoming provincial grain show at Regina, which begins on the 25th inst. will not determine its final ownership, as the company has stipulated that it shall be offered annually until it shall have been won three times by one person, when it will become his property.

The conditions of the competition are that only grain grown from seed bought from the Garton Co. in the spring preceding the show at which the grain is exhibited may be shown in competition for the cup.

The Garton Co. is to be commended for their advertising acumen, and their customers are fortunate in having this extra competition provided for them.

In addition to the cup, cash prizes amounting to \$103, including a \$25 championship, are offered for oats in two sections of the Provincial Seed Grain Show. The Garton Cup is offered in class 2, section 4, and competitors for this prize should note this fact when making their entry.]

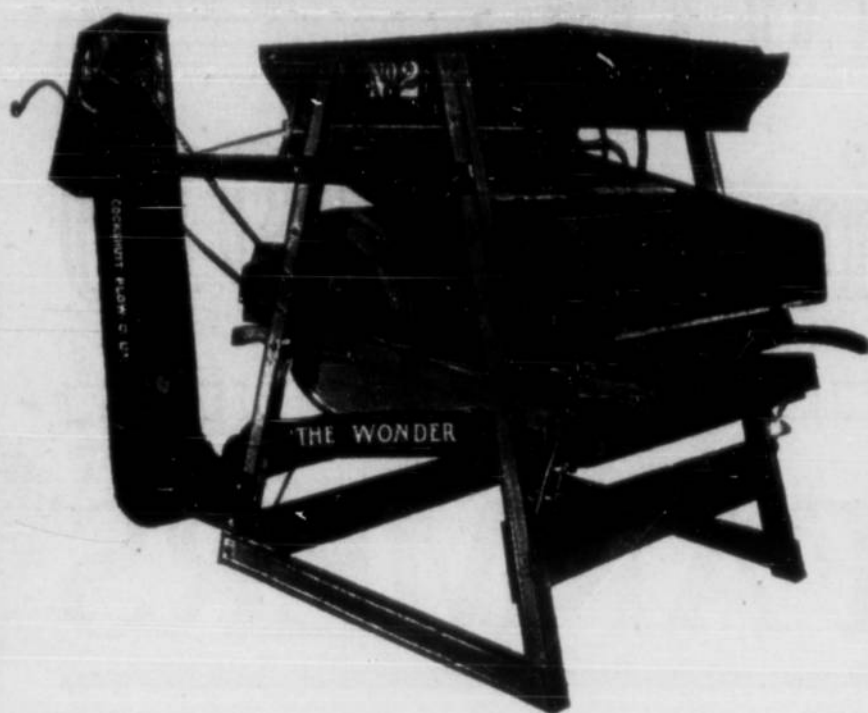
QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM JANUARY 19-25, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT													BARLEY				OATS		FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Reg. 1 1	Reg. 1 2	Reg. 2 1	Reg. 2 2	Reg. 1° Seeds	Reg. 2° Seeds	3	4	Reg. Food	2 cw. 3 cw.	1 NW 1 Man Reg.				
19	102	99½	97½	95	93	83	...	90½	95½	95½	93½	95½	93½	46½	44½	...	36½	35	...			
20	102	100	98	95	93	85	...	96½	95½	95½	93½	95½	93½	46½	44½	...	36½	35	...			
21	103	101½	99	96	94	87	...	97½	95½	96½	94½	96½	94½	46½	44½	...	36½	35½	...			
22	103	101	99	96½	94	86	...	97½	96½	96½	94½	96½	94½	48	45	...	36½	35½	...			
24	102	100	98	...	...	...	...	97½	96½	96½	...	96½	94½	47½	...	...	36½	...	...	
25	102	100	98	95½	93	85	...	97½	96½	96½	94½	96½	94½	47½	...	...	36½	35½	183	

Wonder Grain Cleaner

The ONE Positive Success in Separating Wild Oats from Wheat and Barley :: ::

The only Mill on the market with both LOWER and Upper Screens made of Zinc (15 Sieves in all)



The gang of FIVE ZINC SCREENS used in the upper shoe for wheat (the top sieve covered with oil cloth) makes it practically impossible for the oats to pass through with the wheat.

The special construction of the sieves is carried out with the effect always in view of retaining the **FLAT** position of the wild oats so they will not go through the round sieve holes with the wheat. This end has been perfectly attained, and the operation of the sieves is invariable. The upper shoe sieves range shorter and shorter and those oats that happen to go through with the wheat fall on blank iron and start off in a flat position which lessens the chance of their going through the lower screens before they are out on the tail-board. As their passage over the screens is shorter each time, they are eventually screened out.

Unlike other makes the "Wonder" includes a gang of four upper shoe zinc barley screens in its regular equipment (no extras). It is important that this special barley gang can be used for abnormally large wheat. See the COCKSHUTT Agent.

We cannot do justice to the many ingenious devices introduced into this machine in a brief notice. Write us at once for

our **DETAILED** printed matter, giving the fullest particulars or see the Cockshutt Agent; but five minutes' inspection of the "WONDER" doing its work would convince you that here indeed IS a cleaner that will **CLEAN PERFECTLY**.

Made in two sizes: No. 2, screens 32 in. wide; No. 1, screens 24 in. wide. We recommend the large size mill (No. 2), as its capacity is much larger, and it is quite easy to handle. Either can be furnished with a strong practicable bagger of large capacity.

Light Draft COCKSHUTT

COCKSHUTT
BRANTFORD
CANADA.



NOTE—THE FRAME CARRIES THE GRAIN BOX (The Grain Box is not utilised to hold up the Drill).

The wheel is attached to the axle, which turns with it. The end axle bearings are pivotted to the frame. This feature prevents biting of the axle. We use short axles which are set at the correct angle to give the proper pitch and gather to the wheels. This feature is essential to a light draft machine, and cannot be obtained by a continuous axle. By the use of short axles, self aligning axle bearings and chain drive, we have the lightest draft drill ever built.



This Frame is used on all "New Cockshutt" Drills—Single Disc, Double Disc or Drag Shoe. Notice the heavy I Beam carries the weight.

Our many years' experience with continuous axles (drills held up in the centre by the grain box) taught us that a thoroughly light draft, true running machine could only be made with the frame carrying the weight. Long grain boxes (18, 20 and 22 shoe machines (even when well trussed, will sag in the centre and bear heavily on the turning continuous axle. At every revolution of the axle the weight of the box and its contents has to be lifted by the axle in order to allow it to turn. This adds enormously to the draft.

By our new method of construction the weight is carried by the heavy I beam, and we are enabled to use short axles and chain drive, which have made our drill the envy of all competitors owing to its lightness of draft and the constant true position of the working parts.

COCKSHUTT PLOW Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

REGINA

CALGARY

SASKATOON

EDMONTON